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THE SABBATH.

One more week of care and labor
Has lazily crept away;
To the weary world rest and quiet
Are sent down from Heaven to-day.

The sun shines with holy splendor,
The wind is little and mild,
The trees to and fro heave as gently
As the breast of a sleeping child.

Scattered clouds are pacing slowly
Over glittering fields of blue,
And often they seem to turn and wait,
As church going people do.

The bells are at morning service,
In the churches all around;
They ring not their week day clamor,
But a softened, Sunday sound.

Ah, ring they sadly or merrily,
Ring they loud or ever so low,
They cannot still the struggle
That the living spirits must know.

In sunshine and stormy weather,
By night as well as by day,
The soul must still be striving,
Striving, laboring away;
Never feel the noisy passions
The peace of a Sabbath day.

Yet still there comes in the future
A Sabbath for the soul;
The bells shall not ring in its morning,
Slowly, sadly, shall they toll.
In the grave so dark and silent,
Is the Sabbath of the soul.

Perilous Descent of Aeronauts.

A letter dated Bradford, August 11, says:

The quiet of this retired watering place was greatly disturbed this afternoon by the cry of "A balloon." On rushing to the piazza we noticed that a large and beautiful balloon was in sight, apparently bound toward the Long Island House. Suddenly it rapidly descended, and, to our horror, the car and its three inmates were plunged in the sea, completely out of sight, the car, which was a large wicker basket, being completely submerged. We at once started our favorite yacht, the Active, for the rescue. The little sloop almost flew thro' the waves, and was soon by the side of the car, which was being dragged at a fearful rate through the water. The unfortunate aeronauts, who seemed in excellent spirits, in spite of their mishap, gave the boat a hearty cheer, and requested the captain to lie so near as to afford assistance. They had thrown out their anchor, but were drifting before the wind towards Governor's Island—one of the Thimble Islands. The yacht hastened to the shore, and the party were on hand to seize the car as it struck the rock. It required the force of a dozen men to keep it from ascending, its passengers not daring to leave the car until the gas escaped.

We find that the aeronaut, Mr King, ascended from New Haven at 3 P. M., accompanied by two passengers, Mr G. F Tuttle, and Mr P. A. Pinkerman, who went up on a wager. The car was well provisioned, but, in the excitement of their descent, was thrown overboard. The car, when discovered, was filled with a chaos of barometers, opera-glasses, champagne bottles and boquets. The barometer indicated a height of two miles.—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

Rollins on Bachelors.

The following is a specimen of the free and easy style with which Rollins, the opposition candidate for Governor in Missouri, has been addressing the people of that State. There is a genuine sparkle of humor and genius in his speeches that shows him to be no ordinary man; and although he may be beaten now, he will be heard from again. The extract is the best vein of Western stump speaking:

"All I have to say is this, if you should elect me Governor, I think the administration of the State and the City Government, under friend Wimer, will go on harmoniously and swimmingly together. I will avail myself of his services in advancing the interests of the State. If I should be your Governor, I will make you a most clever and hospitable gentleman. At my home you can find my wife and children; but not so with Stewart. He is an old bachelor—his heart is as hard as flint.—[Laughter.] He has never been moved to generous impulses by the influences of woman's charms; and in visiting him you will find a home cheerless and desolate, forlorn enough to damp the ardor of a generous heart. He is not the proper man for you. Look into the bachelors den [roars of laughter] and see if you like it. I except the present company if there be any bachelors in it.

"It is true that he said, the other day that he had been trying to change his condition for twelve long years, and had failed. [Laughter.] If that is true it is the most solid argument against him, because you know, all of you, that among the striking characteristics between the two sexes, the most prominent is the keen perception and the keen insight into the human character which women have; and it is because the women, knowing at a glance [laughter] that [the risibility of the meeting was here so great that it buried the words of the Major entirely]—it is the condemnation of the female sex resting upon his head, and you cannot, if you would, vote for him."

A Lawyer with Two Characters.

One cold evening in November, ten years ago, a man wrapped in a large cloak, knocked at the door of Mons. Dupin, one of the most able advocates of Paris. He entered, and drawing from under his cloak a large package of documents, laid them on the table.

'Monsieur,' said he, 'I am rich, but a law-suit which is commenced against me may ruin me utterly. At my age, a lost fortune is not to be re-made. The loss of this suit, therefore, would condemn me to the most frightful misery. I come to implore your aid. Here are the papers which explain my claims.'

The advocate listened attentively, while his unknown visitor thus briefly explained his business. Then opening the bundle of documents, he went through them with the searching rapidity of his professional eye. They were at last laid upon the table.

'The action which is commenced against you for this property,' said he, 'is based upon justice and right, legal and moral.—The property belongs to your opponent. But, unfortunately, in spite of the admirable elaboration of our code, law and justice do not always go together, and here the law is on your side. If, therefore, you rest your case entirely on the law, and use, without reserve, all its technicalities and quibbles; and if legal points in your favor are stated clearly and ably to the court, you will inevitably gain your case.'

'No man living,' said the stranger, 'can do what you thus describe so ably as yourself. Might I venture to hope that you would reduce your legal opinion to writing, and thus render me invulnerable?'

The advocate reflected for a minute or two, and then taking up again the documents, which at the first word of the request he had roughly pushed away, he said he would do as the stranger wished. On the morrow, at the same hour, the legal opinion would be ready.

The client was punctual. The paper was presented to him, accompanied with a demand, very abruptly made, for a fee of three thousand francs.

He stood with mute astonishment.

'You are at liberty to keep your money,' said the lawyer, 'and I am at liberty to throw my written opinion into the fire;' and, advancing towards the chimney, apparently for that purpose, he was stopped by the visitor.

'I will pay the sum,' he said; 'but I must give you my written acceptance for it.'

'The money in gold,' said the advocate, 'or you shall not have a line!'

The client saw that it was inevitable, and taking his leave for a moment, returned soon after with the coin. He paid it; but in revenge, after gaining his cause, he told the story in every corner in Paris. The journals got hold of it. It was soon as universal as the name and fame of the great lawyer himself. Laments were made by the editors over the grasping advantage thus taken of a client in his extremity, and even friends expressed their regrets to him for his betrayal of avarice. But he simply shrugged his shoulders; and, as everything is soon forgotten in Paris, it finally passed out of the remembrance of the public.

Ten years went by, and a few days since, at a celebration of which the dignitaries of the courts of law formed a part, the procession was interrupted by a woman, who suddenly sprang from the crowd and frantically seized the bands of Mons. Dupin, the Procureur General.

'It is he! it is he!' she exclaimed, as she burst into tears and covered his hands with kisses. 'This is my benefactor, my friend, the angel by whose timely kindness I was saved from ruin, and spared to educate my dear children.'

'Poor woman!' said M. Dupin, 'she has lost her reason.'

But no! she insisted on explaining to the bystanders that there was reason in her tears and gratitude. She stated it brokenly. Ten years ago, after the death of her husband, a claim was put in by a relative for the property upon which she had relied to support and educate her children. She resolved to defend her possession of that which she knew to be her own, and had already sold half her furniture to pay the commencement of the process, when, one day, a stranger called upon her. He abruptly announced his business. He told her that the suit, for which she was running already into expense, would be a losing one—that the law was against her, though justice was on her side; that she had better abandon it and save what she still possessed.

He then added that, from having been employed on the case, he had been able to rescue some portion of what was wrongfully taken from her, and that it was contained in the bag of gold which he laid on the table—abruptly taking his leave, and giving her astonished senses no opportunity for thanks or inquiry. The three thousand francs with which she was enriched enabled her to re-establish herself with her children, and to commence a timely support of them. And, from that day, she has been trying in vain to discover who was her benefactor. But his features were graven on her heart, and, thank the Lord, she recognized and was able to thank him now.

And so, after ten years of misrepresentation, Mons. Dupin's 'grasping avarice' was explained to his legal brethren and the public as quite another thing. Like some other individuals, he had two characters—one which the newspapers made him out to be, and another character, and a very different one—that which he was.

Joke for a Farmer.—The French excel all nations in studied equivoque, but give us a Yankee for the intentional kind. A Western New York farmer writes as follows to a distinguished scientific agriculturist, to whom he felt under obligations for introducing a variety of swine:

Respected Sir:—I went, yesterday, to the fair at M——; I found several pigs of your species; there was a great variety of beasts, and I was astonished at not seeing you there!"

THE GOODWOOD RACE.

In "Bell's Life in London" of August 2, we find a full account of the race for the Goodwood Cup, in which the American horses were beaten. The details of the affair possess but little interest, but the following extracts from the report fully account for the defeat of Pryor and Prioress:

"When the competitors came on to the course the Americans of course were the 'lions,' and the spectators anxiously crowded round whilst they underwent the operation of saddling. Pryor, who was led by a tall, intelligent looking negro, is a remarkably handsome chesnut, with two white feet and a blaze of white in his face; he stands fifteen hands, has brilliant action, and is said to possess wonderful powers of endurance. His appearance, however, betrayed great want of condition, and his owner informed us that he was 'so badly off' before leaving his training quarters at Stockbridge, that he should not have started him but for the improvement he daily exhibited after his arrival at Goodwood on the previous Saturday. Prioress is altogether a different looking animal, being fully sixteen hands high, and rather leggy, with a good forehead and immense hips, which somewhat redeem her shabby loins.

She looked fitter to run than their companion, and her appearance did honor to Mr. D. R. Palmer, her trainer, who at one time lived in a similar capacity, with the late Mr. John C. Stevens, the head of the American Turf in his day, for whom he was very successful with the celebrated Black Maria, and other horses which he 'handled' on Long Island.

Mr. Ten Broeck's 'turn out' was in every respect a national one, his jockeys being Americans, who wore the colors of the States—crimson and white striped jackets and blue caps. The *toilette* of both men was unexceptionable, though in England Littlefield's high military heels seemed as strange on a jockey as Gilpatrick's genuine Yankee beard. The latter, who came over with a special retainer to ride in the Cup, is considered the best rider in America, we believe, and to his charge was intrusted Prioress, albeit Mr. Ten Broeck declared to win with the horse.

The Americans adopt altogether a different style of riding to that of our jockeys. The former sit down on their horse all the way, as if riding a trotting match, always have a 'hard pull' on, and never shake or 'roll' them at the finish of a race; consequently, as was the case on this occasion, ninety-nine spectators out of a hundred might naturally imagine, from the absence of all movements of the arms, that the riders were 'roping!' All sorts of rumors were afloat that the Yankees had been tried to beat the best time ever known in England, 'came off crabbs,' inasmuch as that a two year old, which joined in with the Cup nags at the end of a mile and a half, to finish the last mile with them, won by an immense distance, and was in turn 'beaten into fits' by a two year old in the Danebury stable. This result, of course, weakened their owner's confidence considerably, but from the improvement his horses exhibited after their arrival at Goodwood, and satisfied of their real form in America. Mr. Ten Broeck and his friends, as well as the Americans who visited the meetings, supported Pryor and Prioress with considerable spirit, and besides backing them to win between £9,000 and £10,000, Mr. T. B. pluckily made a £2000 book on the race! Amongst Englishmen they had very few supporters, though every body admitted them to be 'good looking' and 'fine goers!'

We have elsewhere given a minute description of the race, (which was run at a wretched pace throughout, the two miles and a half occupying 5m 16sec., 27sec. slower than last year,) and it will be there learnt that the Americans ran much better than was expected of them—in fact, our opinion strengthened by that of many of the jockeys who rode therein, is that it was quite upon the cards for Prioress to have won. She lost a great deal of ground at all the turns, but looked so 'dangerous' even up to the distance that under such disadvantages it is by no means improbable, if skillfully handled, she might have obtained a much more prominent position at the finish. Mr. Ten Broeck, we believe, was greatly dissatisfied with the riding of Gilpatrick, who seemed to be all abroad. He 'squared accounts' with the jockey next morning, and the latter's next mount, we take it, will be in America. Both horses are certain of 'seeing a better day,' for the manner in which Pryor struggled to the end is a proof that no journey is too long for him: and we must do Brother Jonathan the justice to state that he was by no means so disgraced as his opponents reckoned upon."

How they Shoot Men in Arkansas.

Mr. A. M. Wilson, of Fayetteville, Ark., thus describes, in a letter to the Little Rock *Democrat*, how he was shot in his sleep:

"Two of the balls entered my right shoulder, one my left hand, and strange to say, I was so sound asleep that I did not hear the report of the gun or pistol. I had 3 small sons in the room; they did not hear the report. I supposed that in my sleep that I had torn my hand against the bed post. I waked up my sons, they lit a candle, and I discovered that my right shoulder was covered with blood; opening my shirt, I saw the holes of two balls in my shoulder. I did not feel any pain at first but my shoulder felt benumbed as if I lay on it too long. I have had two of the suspected party bound over for court.—They are the only persons I have had any difficulty with in the country. One of them had passed counterfeit money and knew that I would prosecute him next court if I got sufficient testimony of his guilt. They picked the mortar out from between the logs and shot me. I was within two feet of the gun or pistol.

KANSAS—THE OCTOBER STRUGGLE.

The Charleston *Mercury*, in a pungent article on Kansas, expresses its "great faith in the fighting capacities of Southern men," and is confident that the pro-slavery party will ultimately triumph in that Territory; that a constitution will be adopted with "slavery acknowledged in it," and that, if it be referred to the people for ratification, it will be "only to the registered voters" who will doubtless ratify it. Couple this with the remark of Gen. Atchison, that if the Kansas constitution is to be referred to the people, then "we [the pro-slaveryists] must and will have a majority at the polls on that day"—and it is significant of another raid upon the incipient State from Missouri. Several intimations of this invasion, if necessary, have been thrown out by the Southern press and fire-eating politicians.

That the people of this Territory anticipate something of the kind may be inferred from their voluntary organization into companies to protect the polls. The Kansas correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes that already five thousand men are enrolled, and ten thousand will be before the first of October, and that if the Missourians attempt to interfere there will be bloody work in the Territory.

Gen. Lane, in a recent speech at Osawkee, Kansas, in reply to Mr. Perrin, Gov. Walker's private secretary, said that the citizens of Kansas wanted peace, but added he:

"We will not have peace as slaves.—That is the kind of peace, Mr. Perrin, you would like us to have here. Missouri bandits make us slaves, and then you come forward and say, 'Oh, preserve the peace!'—Peace we want and will have, but we will have it as freemen. If you will give us a fair election in October—and let me say here that October next is the last limit of the patience of our people—we will provide for the future peace of Kansas, by checking the usurpation which has been the cause of war. We must have a fair election in October, or, in my opinion, without the agency of Jim Lane, or any other man of the leaders, as you call them, the people of Kansas will have liberty by force of arms. Give us liberty at the ballot box—it is all we ask—*but if Missouri comes again, as she has come five times before, we will have liberty at the point of the bayonet.* No mistake about that. I speak only for myself, but I have been in almost every hamlet and every squatter's house in Kansas, and I tell you that our chains are felt; they are cutting into every bone. We will agree with Gov. Walker to go into the election, in order to strike off those chains, *but if we are not allowed a fair election, we will strike them off, even if to do so we must baptise them in the blood.*

"Tell Gov. Walker," said Lane, "that the people of Kansas are preparing to help him out of this difficulty. They are organizing in companies, regiments, brigades and divisions, and already eleven thousand men are under military orders; not to hurt a hair of any man's head who does not interfere with the ballot box, but to protect it against whoever and every one who dares to attempt its pollution."

This looks very much like a decisive struggle in October. If the Free State men are thus well organized they will probably see that every qualified voter has a chance to vote, and no one else. Their formidable preparations may deter the invaders from entering the territory, and thus stave off, what we should all regret to see, the renewal of a civil war in Kansas.

The political result of the admission of Kansas is aleady foreshadowed. Should she be admitted as a slave State, the dominant party will be virtually destroyed in the North. If she shall come in as a Free State, the division of that party at the South is beyond a question.—*Pitts. Dis.*

A Curiosity.—Hillyer, of the Natchez Courier has a chicken with four legs. He says: We have ourselves a chicken about four months old, with four full grown legs, and the rudiments of a second body. We mentioned the fact in the Courier, shortly after the chicken was hatched, but had then no idea it would live long. It has however, grown to a sizeable bird, lively as a lark, a voracious eater, and a most inconvenient house companion. The second pair of legs are of full grown size, although not used for purposes of locomotion. They are fully feathered, but of different color from the front pair, or the remainder of the bird. All four feet have their full quantum of claws. The piece of the body which supports the hind pair, grows out of the back of the bird, and rather from the top part of the back. The bird itself presents a very singular appearance.

There is another singularity about the chicken which is, that it does not consort with its kindred. It prefers the society of the dog and the cat, to that of either rooster, hen or chicken. At night, and often in the day, it lies down with the cat, which places her leg gently over the bird, as if over its own offspring, and purrs it to sleep. To those who take an interest in examining what we deem a curiosity, we shall take pleasure at any time in showing our "chicken quadruped."

The Teeth.—At the Dental Convention in session last week at Boston some of the Dentists asserted that the main, if not the sole cause of defective teeth was the use of saleratus and cream of tarter in the manufacture of bread, and Dr. Baker fully agreed with the facts which were stated, and results of some experiments which he had made by soaking sound teeth in a solution of saleratus. The teeth were destroyed in fourteen days. Mr. Spaulding, of St. Louis, did not believe that alkali injured teeth but acknowledged that saleratus did. Saleratus, in his opinion, was not alkali. Dr. Kendrick, of New Orleans, considered the great means of keeping the teeth healthy was to keep them clean.

DIFFERENCES.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

The King can drink the best of wine—
So can I;
And has enough when he would dine—
So have I;
And cannot order Rain or Shine—
Nor can I.
Then where's the difference—let me see—
Betwixt my Lord the King and me?

Do trusty friends surround his throne
Night and day?
Or make his interest their own?
No, not they.
Mine love me for myself alone—
Bless'd be they!
And that's one difference which I see
Betwixt my Lord the King and me.

Do knaves around me lie in wait
To deceive?
Or fawn and flatter when they hate,
And would grieve?
Or cruel pomps oppress my state,
By my leave?
No! Heaven be thanked! And here you see
More difference 'twixt the King and me.

He has his fools, with jests and quips,
When he'd play;
He has his armies and his ships—
Great are they;
But not a child to kiss his lips,
Well-a-day!
And that's a difference sad to see
Betwixt my Lord the King and me.

I wear the cap and he the crown,
What of that?
I sleep on straw and he on down—
What of that?
And he's the King and I'm the clown—
What of that?
If happy I, and wretched he,
Perhaps the King would change with me!

MORE OF THE SAINTS LEAVING.

A letter from Lawrence, K. T., dated the 26th ult., says:

"We have another arrival from Mormondom. An emigrant train, containing a number of men, women and children—100 persons in all—has just reached this city, after a wearisome journey of 60 days. The train consisted of 15 teams, and brought through a large and valuable collection of beaver and buffalo furs. In spite of the extremely hot weather of the last few weeks, the party arrived in excellent health, the women and children especially bearing the fatigue better than the men.

"The members of the company are, or [illegible] but they fled from the Mormon partly to escape from the relentless tyranny of the Brigham Young oligarchy, and partly to improve their pecuniary affairs.—When they left, there was great dissatisfaction among the Saints, and about a thousand persons abandoned Utah at the same time. Several trains departed for the States, and nearly four hundred started for Oregon. It was with difficulty that they escaped, and many threats were made that violence would be committed upon them if they attempted to leave the country. The large number of those who left is believed to have been their protection.

"The emigrants are heartily sick of the Mormon religion and all the attendant institutions. They state that the members of the church (embracing almost the entire adult population of the Territory) have, on an average, about three wives apiece. A poor man, they think, has no possible chance to succeed in Utah. With decidedly strong prospects of having a large family to support, he is compelled to devote the entire labor of every tenth day to the church, and to pay heavy taxes beside. Some of them state that they were called upon to pay tithes before they had been in Salt Lake City a week. There are many who would gladly renounce the Brigham Young tyranny and flee from the Territory, but after the 'endowment' (a certain step in the church) has been taken, the subject of it cannot leave unless he has the permission of the spiritual authorities, without placing his life in the most imminent peril. Large numbers of unfortunate women, who were lured into Utah by appealing to their religious enthusiasm, and grossly misrepresenting the actual state of affairs, are thoroughly disgusted with the practical workings of what is so beautiful in theory, but have no means of escaping from their hard lot.

"The disaffected, however, (according to my informants, who come by this train,) by no means comprise the whole, or even a majority of the people of Utah. Thousands of men have such deep-seated faith in Brigham Young that they would cheerfully fight for him to the last drop of blood. Many women, too, with a firm persuasion that his mission is from Heaven, are attached to him with a fanatical devotion, and would not hesitate to lay down their lives for him. In Great Salt Lake City the people are well armed, and have 30 pieces of artillery. In many of their localities, the male Saints are armed and disciplined. These emigrants confirm the various reports that the population of Utah has been greatly exaggerated. They think forty thousand a liberal estimate, and state that Salt Lake City has not more than seven thousand inhabitants.

An Excellent Suggestion.—In referring to the recent Convention of Dentists held at Boston Mass., when 300 of the members went down the harbour on a steamboat, on a fishing excursion, John Phœnix suggested the next Convention shall be held at New Orleans, La., and that after the adjournment, the members may combine business with pleasure, by taking a steamboat down the river, and extracting the snags from the mouth of the Mississippi.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

Editors Gazette—The session of the Wesleyan conference, this year to be held in Liverpool, will not commence till next Wednesday, July 29th, and yet the conference business is in progress. Much of the work is performed by preparatory committees, and in some of these committees the lay element is largely introduced.

The stationing committee comes first in order. This is exclusively clerical. It is composed of the President and Secretary of the last conference, and one minister from each district, who is elected by the district meeting as their representative, and to whom both the ministers and members in the district communicate their wishes. This committee met on Thursday, the 16th inst., and after several days' consultation, prepared a "plan of appointments." This plan is now printed, and every member and minister can procure a copy. This is styled the first draft. After the character of each minister shall have been examined in conference and every relation fixed, which will not be for two weeks, the committee will hold a second session to revise the plan. They will listen to all representations and objections which may be made, and will make such alterations as may be considered expedient. The plan will then be read in conference, without remark, and on the second reading each member is at liberty to make any suggestions or objections which he may choose, and these will be considered by the conference, and the case decided. There are some advantages connected with this plan of making the appointments: but there are disadvantages also, which are very manifest. In the Irish conference the district meetings prepare and send to conference a plan of appointments, such as is judged best for the district.

On Wednesday, the 22d, the committee on the Home Mission and Contingent Fund assembled. This consists of about twenty ministers, with nearly an equal number of laymen, selected from the different districts. This fund is collected to aid in localities where ministers are not sufficiently supported, and to provide for various contingencies, as also, to extend the work by the establishment of Home missions. The spirit of aggression, which had seemed to slumber for a time, is greatly quickened among our Wesleyan brethern, and I believe that they are preparing for greater achievements than they have yet made.

On Thursday the Chapel Fund Committee met. This was constituted to aid in the liquidation of debts on the chapels; to grant loans, without interest, where donations could not be made; and to encourage the erection of new chapels, under proper restrictions. The success attending their efforts has been exceedingly gratifying. In effects of the late withstanding the disastrous debts amounting to [illegible] paid the same time they have aided in the erection of new churches to the amount of $360,000, on which very little debt remains.—An exceedingly encouraging feature in the report was that every loan, without exception, had been promptly repaid, according to the arrangements made. A general feeling of rejoicing pervaded the deliberations of the committee, and as one of the speakers remarked, "they were all on one side." When I entered the chapel I found on the platform, the President and Secretary of the Conference, and the secretaries and treasurers of the various funds, among whom seats had been reserved for Dr M'Clintock, and myself. Mr Heald, formerly a member of Parliament, and evidently a man of superior business qualifications, was addressing the committee, and was urging to greater efforts in the erection of churches. A number of the most influential laymen from various parts of the kingdom were on the Committee, and each one of them seemed determined that no effort should be spared in advanceing the interests of Methodism. Such a collection of the leading men of the Church, counseling as to the best practical modes of operation, must accomplish great good. As one of the speakers well remarked, 'the heart of the Methodist body must be sound, when immediately succeeding such terrible agitations, it had put forth such efforts, and was now preparing for greater exertions than ever before.'—I have seldom spent a morning more pleasantly than in listening to the speeches made in this Committee.

Friday morning was devoted to the Committee on Kingswood and Woodhouse grove schools. These are schools where the sons of the preachers are boarded, clothed and educated. They are received at eight years of age, and remain for several years. I learned from the reports presented that the schools were in a prosperous condition.—The reports occupied so much time with details not interesting to a mere spectator, that but little opportunity remained for general discussion. Among the active laymen present I noticed Thomas Farmer, Esq., of the vicinity of London, and whose name is connected with nearly every Methodist enterprise.

The Committee on the Sabbath met on Friday evening. Last year its discussions were very interesting, as active measures were required to defeat the bill sanctioning Sabbath amusements. But this year there was no new measure, and, consequently, there was less feeling. The Sabbath is not as strictly observed in England as it is in America. Here the railroad companies issue excursion tickets for the Sabbath at greatly reduced prices, and, hence, there is more than the ordinary traveling on God's holy day.

To-day—Saturday, July 25th—a committee is in session not unlike our Committees on Necessitous Cases.

A few men, some of whom are Unitarian in sentiment, and others are infidels, have been very busy in writing against Doctor M'Clintock and myself, as the pro-slavery representatives of a pro-slavery church. I learn, also, that they have received communications from America, which I suppose, have stimulated them to activity. Persons connected with other denominations—those, too, of high standing in their Churches—and some who claim to be very friendly to us when it is their interest so to be—have secretly sought to poison the British public against us. Their coadjutors have gone so far as to get resolutions passed at anti-slavery meetings requesting the Wesleyan conference not to receive us. Papers, too, in the interest of Catholics, and those sympathizing with the Independents, have admitted communications attacking us. But all their efforts have signally failed. Everywhere we have been received and treated as the messengers of the Church, and as brethren beloved, for our mission's sake.—Nor have we met a Christian of any denomination, much less a Wesleyan, who has evinced any lack of fraternal sympathy because of these attacks.

Some of the principal Wesleyans here think that the design is to injure not us personally, but the cause of Wesleyanism. But, fortunately, it occupies too high ground, historically, to be affected by such efforts. The men are still living who, in the West Indies, suffered the severest persecution; and, as a denomination, they received the high compliments of a Wilberforce and his associates. But I must close, as the steamer will sail in a few hours.

M. S.

Liverpool, July 25, 1857.

THE GREAT AMERICAN.

Some weeks ago we gave a few facts in regard to the weight and dimensions of Miles Darden, who died in Tenn., and was said to be the largest man in the world.—The Jackson (Tenn.) *Whig* has the following additional particulars of the deceased, furnished by the Rev. John Brooks.

He was twice married. His children are very large, but probably none of them will ever be more than half the weight of their father. He was quite active and lively, and labored until about four years ago, when he became so fleshy that he was compelled to stay at home, or be hauled about in a two horse wagon.

In 1819 he made a contract with a tailor to furnish him a suit of clothes for $50 the cloth was to cost five dollars per yard. Upon measurement it took twelve yards of cloth. So the tailor lost ten dollars and the making. The tailor states that three men, each weighing over three hundred pounds, put the coat on, buttoned it around them and walked across the square at Lexington. In 1850 it took 13½ yards of flax cloth, a yard wide, to make him a coat. It took sixteen yards of cambric to make him a shroud; twenty four yards of black velvet to cover the sides and lid of his coffin.

His coffin was eight feet long; across the breast thirty-two inches; across the head eighteen inches; across the root fourteen inches; its depth thirty-five inches. He [illegible] enty-one pounds [illegible] ed, as nearly as could be ascertained, was a fraction over 1000 pounds.

THE CLIMATE OF UTAH.

The Deseret News of May 13th gives the following account of the seasons there:

After the lapse of two months of continued dry weather, with scarcely one drop of rain to moisten the earth, there were several light showers during the afternoon of Monday 11th, and after night set in, it rained copiously for several hours, mixed at times with snow which covered the sides of the mountains very low down; this is [Tuesday] morning, and it has been snowing higher up all day to this time, 2 P.M. and from appearance more rain may be expected here in the valley, which we hope will be the case.

What has already fallen has done much good, but the ground has been so thoroughly dried since the snow thawed off early in the spring, that it will take much water to wet it down to any considerable depth.

On the morning of the 9th of May, there was a severe frost which killed everything that was not hardy enough to resist its withering propensity. How much damage was done the fruit trees, we do not know, but they must have been more or less injured, as it was so cold that the water standing in pools was covered with ice in some places nearly half an inch thick.

Cruel Punishment in the Army.—The Lawrence (Kansas) correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* narrates the following cases of excessive punishment in the army:

"An incident occurred last year at Fort Pierce, which possibly has never come before the public. I have reliable information that a private in the army at that place, some time last summer, committed some trifling offence against the military dignitaries, for which he was court-martialed and sentenced to receive fifty lashes.

The sentence was executed with great severity, so much so that the soldier died in the operation or soon afterwards. Another member of the army at that place had been accustomed for years to write for Southern journals, and at this time he made a note of the incident, in which he rather intimated that the officers were culpable, for being so severe in the execution of the law as to cause death. For this, and this only the writer was arrainged before a court martial and sentenced to receive thirty (or fifty) lashes, to have one half of his head shaved, and to wear the ball and chain for one year; and the poor man is now at Fort Riley suffering the last part of the sentence. This is the statement as I have it, and I believe it to be correct in all essentials.—The names I could furnish if necessary.

"I think our church will last a good many years yet," said a waggish deacon to a minister, "for I see the sleepers are very sound."

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

FROM KANSAS.

Lawrence, August 18, 1857.

I told two days ago, that the grand jury had found indictments against the leaders of the Free State party in Lawrence. It has been thought more prudent to delay the execution of the warrants, until Gen. Lane, who is now in Doniphan, returns to Lawrence, or until instructions on the subject are received from Washington.

I am informed that nearly two hundred indictments have been found against the free State men in the neighborhood of Topeka alone.

It is rumored that our little isothermal Governor is indignant—wrathy—against his (bogus) honor, Judge Cato, for deciding extra-judicially, that the payment of a tax is a requisite qualification for a territorial voter. He says it isn't—shan't be—oughtn't to be—because it is contrary to the promises he made in his public speeches. I am glad to learn that Walker is awakening to a sense of decency. But the free State men, let me tell him, won't be contented with the fulfilment of a mere fraction of only one of his promises,—unless he proves that he was sincere when he made the others, by seeing that they also are faithfully carried out.

A company of dragoons passed Lawrence this morning in the direction of the village of Franklin. They returned in the most insulting way this evening through the town, although it is not in their direct course, and took six prisoners to camp.

They were arrested in Franklin.

There is a rowdy there by the name of Crane, who has several sons of the ruffian species. Last year this family, when the Georgia and Missouri highwaymen held the town, burned down a mill belonging to a free State man there. Although this fact was known and could readily be proved,—they were not driven from the town when the free State inhabitants returned. Forgiveness seems to make some men more fiendish: It is so with these Cranes.

The sons have repeatedly threatened,—within a few weeks past, to shoot several of the prominent free State citizens.

As they were often drunk, it was feared they might do so. A committee waited on two of the sons and told them, in the name of the citizens, that they must cease their impertinence or leave town. One left town, for Walker's camp, and returned with a company of dragoons.

This sort of thing has never been tolerated here since last autumn. The bogus officers everywhere knew that if they ever imprisoned any free State men, they would be shot for their pains. They wisely refrained, at least in the interior. Walker's recent raid against Lawrence is encouraging them anew. It will be put a stop to in a week or two.

It was generally reported that a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of Gov. Robinson and the other "royal prisoners," who were arested for usurpation of office in the spring of last year. *This is false—Gov. Robinson has been notified that he must appear for trial at Lecompton, on Monday next.*

This shows the vindictive spirit and pro-slavery character of the administration.—This is the beginning of another series of outrages perpetrated under the guise and in the form of law.

The War in India and China.

The news from the seat of war in India and in China is, on the whole, of considerable importance, although perhaps [illegible] confidently expected in England. The continued occupation of Delhi by the insurgents, and the inability of Sir H. Bernard to dislodge them; the spread of the mutinous spirit in the North west Provinces, an uneasy feeling at Madras, and the necessity, as a precautionary measure, to disarm the native regiments at Calcutta and Barrackpore, together with the supposed complicity of the dethroned King Oude and his advisers are the worst features of the news; while on the other hand, the fact that the people of Bengal proper were perfectly loyal, as well as those of the other presidencies; that the basis of the British operations was undisturbed; that the General commanding in chief was daily in expectation of reinforcements to enable him to storm Delhi, where the main body of the insurgents have taken their stand, and inflict terrible punishment on the offenders; and that there seemed no fear of a popular rising against the British in any part of the Indian Empire; are the chief reasons why it is confidently anticipated that British supremacy is by this time fully re-established in Delhi, and the way prepared for the total suppression of the revolutionary movement wherever it may be found to have spread through India.

Whether the struggle prove to be one of difficulty, involving a considerable outlay of time,—human life,—and treasure,—or whether it will be suppressed at once by the capture of the insurgent stronghold, the British Parliament seem resolved to give the Government the ready and efficient moral and material aid to bring the present dangerous crisis to a successful termination.

The House of Commons, on motion of Lord John Russell, unanimously passed an address to the Queen on the 27th, ultimo, offering its cordial support "in any efforts which may be necessary for the suppression of disturbance in India, and in any measures which may be required for the permanent establishment of tranquility and contentment in that important part of her Majesty's dominions."

While this spirit of patriotism and energetic action are displayed by the British people, apart from partisan influences or prejudice, and the power and resources of Great Britian are as mighty and abundant as they are at present, there is a little fear that an uncivilized people, made up of different tribes and religions, as hostile to each other as they are to the dominant Power, can achieve any permanent successes by arms, or avoid ultimate subjugation by the vastly superior moral and physical force which the British are enabled to wield.—*Journal of Commerce.*

ENGLAND AT WAR WITH HALF THE WORLD.—The London *Times* says England is at present in conflict with the Eastern world. From Aden to Hongkong the British flag has been unfurled, and at various spots throughout this great section of the globe the inhabitants of these little islands are actually engaged in hostilities with well-nigh one half of the people of the globe.

From the Pittsburg Journal.

KANSAS NOT ABANDONED.

A few Southern papers publish a desponding paragraph now and then in relation to Kansas, expressing the opinion that the Territory is lost to the South and must come into the Union as a free State. They admit that the free State men are in a majority, and that circumstances are all against them. Now we have very little faith in the sincerity of these admissions. They are traps to lure people into a false security. We have ourselves expressed the belief that Kansas must ultimately become a free State, and we believe so still; but it is evident that the men who planted slavery in Kansas have not abandoned the purpose of keeping it there if they can. It is for this, and nothing else, that the Territory is kept in a constant fever of excitement; it is for this, and nothing else, that the Free State men are constantly harassed, and every means resorted to to defeat the will of the majority. There would be no use for the United States troops at Lawrence if the Border Ruffians had abandoned their scheme of forcing a pro-slavery Constitution on the people. General Atchison, the originator, head and front of the whole border crusade, is still in the field. He is again in correspondence with South Carolina, and promises to have voters enough in Kansas to carry his point in the final trial. As usual, he relies on the 'border counties of Missouri." In a letter published in the Charleston *Mercury* he says:

In a word my only hopes now for Kansas are in the border counties of Missouri; and, by the by, any one of ten counties I could mention have expended more money than any one State of the whole South in this cause. The Executive Committees for Kansas Territory will have a meeting on the 18th of this month, for consultation, when you shall hear from us.

'If the South would do but half her duty, Kansas would be a slave State; and I hope we will be able to effect that object, notwithstanding the apathy of the Slave States and the energy of the Free States, and all the open or secret efforts of the officers of Federal Government.

* * * * * * *

Now, if our delegates to the Convention will refer the Constitution to the registered voters for ratification or rejection, then we will ratify the Constitution. If it is to be referred, as Gov. Walker says, to all the people who shall be in the Territory on the day of voting, then we *must and will* have a majority at the polls on that day. If the South would make one speedy and *united* effort, all would be safe. If Walker's plan, however, prevails, it will give us infinite trouble, but it will also give the Abolitionists more. Walker has done us and our cause more injury than Hale, Chase, or any other Abolitionists could have done; yet I repeat I do not despair. ONE MORE EFFORT! It is the last we can make, and we will succeed.

Edward Stanly in California.

A Southern Republican in San Francisco, under date of July 19, writes as follows:

"Whom do you think the Republicans have nominated for Governor? None other than the son of the old North State, Edward Stanly. He refused the nomination once verbally, but that would not do. The Republicans wanted an honest man, and must have him—and they've got him. De[illegible] once in this benight[illegible] honest man has [illegible]. God grant that he may be elected!

"Weller has been nominated by the Democracy, and they are over confident of his success. If the American party indorse the nomination of Stanly as a reform candidate, as there is some probability they will, Weller will not go into the gubernatorial chair so easily as he imagines, if he goes there at all.

Stanly's nomination is hailed by all outside the Democratic party proper with great satisfaction. Night before last he made a speech in Music Hall. A larger audience was never congregated in San Francisco to hear a man speak. The house was literally jammed with men, women and children, while thousands came to the door too late to get in, and went away dissatisfied. For two hours Stanly spoke, frequently interrupted by prolonged bursts of applause, never suffering, during the whole time, the attention of the audience to flag. Yesterday he went to Sacramento, and will speak there to night; from thence he will go to Marysville, and thence among the mining towns and villages. Before he left, I placed in his hands a copy of 'The Impending Crisis of the South; How to Meet it,' by Hinton R. Helper of North Carolina—a book that will confirm him in his Republicanism, and lend him weapons wherewith to fight in a good cause. He will use it as a text-book, a *vademecum* of Republicanism, as he stumps it through the State.

The Potato Rot.

Our worst fears in regard to the potato rot, are likely to be realized. The late rains would seem to have been the immediate cause. In proof of this it may be stated that we have not heard of the crops being endangered in the higher grounds, the ravages being confined principally to the valeys. We hear complaints from many parts of the county. Various expedients have been resorted to for the purpose of stopping the spread of the disease One of our readers recommends the vines to be pulled up, leaving the potatoes in the ground. To prevent them from coming up with the stock, it is necessary to rest the foot on the hill. If some are rotten this method cuts off the connecting roots and will save the remainder. He says he has tested this plan and found it successful. Others recommend the liberal application of pulverised lime and plaster. For ourselves we believe no remedy can be altogether effectual. The potato seems to have run out, and requires to be introduced anew from its native seats in South America Still, it is well to make experiments, and we trust if any are found successful, our readers will not fail to give us due notice of the same They will render a service to humanity by so doing.—*Lancaster Times.*

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN has written a letter in reply to a remonstrance from Professor Silliman and others, in which he declares that he fully recognizes the binding force of the Kansas statutes, and will maintain them with all the authority of the United States Government, civil and military.

BEAVER ARGUS.

M. WEYAND.............................J. WEYAND.

M & J. Weyand, Editors & Proprietors

BEAVER, PA.,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST, 26, 1857.

FOR GOVERNOR,

DAVID WILMOT

Of Bradford County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES.

James Veech,

Of Fayette County,

Joseph J. Lewis,

Of Chester County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WM. MILLWARD,

Of Philadelphia.

UNION COUNY TICKET.

Assembly.

DE LORMA IMBRIE, Beaver.

GEORGE P. SHAW, Lawrence.

Sheriff.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN, Pulaski tp

Register & Recorder.

SAMUEL B. WILSON, Borough.

Treasurer

WILLIAM HENRY, of Borough.

Clerk of Courts.

ALFRED G. McCREARY, N. Brighton.

Commissioner.

ABNER MORTON, Franklin.

Auditor.

(A VACANCY.)

Coroner.

NATHAN P. COUCH, New Brighton.

Poor House Director.

(A VACANCY.)

Trustees of Academy.

M. T KENNEDY, N. Brighton, (4 years.)

SAMUEL MOREHEAD, Sharon, (4 yrs.)

SMITH CUNNINGHAM, Beaver, (3 yrs.)

ABNER P. LACOCK, Rochester tp (2 yrs.)

Meeting of County Committee.

A meeting of the Republican County Committee will be held at the Sheriff's office, Beaver, on Friday the 28th at 1 o'clock P M Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

By order of Chairman.

☞ 'Notes of Travel.' and 'T. H.,' will receive attention next week.

CO. COMMITTEE.—The following gentlemen compose the County Committee: Ja's Darragh, W. K. Boden, W. B. McGaffick, Hugh Anderson, G. N. Taylor, W. B. Courtney, Silas Merrick, D. Crichlow, T J Chandler, W. Porter, S. Ecoff, John Slentz, John McCarter, Milton Lawrence, Wm. Shrodes, R. C. Scott, James Orr.

THANKS—Our thanks are due to our friend Mr G H Reisinger, of Brighton township, for some excellent apples, brought to us last week.

NEW FIRM.—R[illegible] observe that Mr J T Logan, merchant of Bridgewater, has associated or taken into partnership with him, Mr W. B Aber of Pittsburgh. Mr Logan, has been doing business in Bridgwater, since last spring, and with such success, we are informed, as induces him to extend his business very materially. The new firm will bring on a heavy stock of goods in ample time for the fall trade, and will doubtless do all in their power to merit the patronage of the public. Persons desiring to purchase goods will do well to give them a call; as they announce that they will sell goods at even less than city rates.

☞ The individual who has possession of the Editor's Market Basket will be good enough to return it as soon as may be convenient. Our friends are beginning to shower the Fruit and the Vegetables upon us so fast, that we are sometimes sorely put to for the wherewith to carry them away.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisements in to-day's paper of Wilson, Childs & Co., and James Wardrop, Pittsburgh. These gentlemen are well known for their reliability as business men; and their establishments being very extensive, they hold out rare inducements to those desiring articles in their respective branches.

☞ WM G. ROSE, Esq., formerly of this place, now of Mercer, dropped in upon us last week. He reports political matters all right in his region. Mr R. is the Republican candidate for Assembly. His election is certain. Being a young man of decided ability, he will make his mark in that body.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Black, of Sewickly, recently took passage for Europe. He goes as a delegate from the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, to the Evangelical Conference, to assemble at *Berlin*, in Prussia, on the 5th of September.

☞ Hon. Henr, Winter Davis, of Maryland, has been unanimously nominated for re election to Congress. Mr. D. may be justly regarded as one of the most talented and promising young men in the Union; and upon the questions dividing the two sections, has always manifested commendable moderation and fairness. We shall rejoice to hear of his triumphant election.

BARN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—We learn that the Barn of Mr. Joseph Irons, of Hopewell tp., was struck by lightning, on Saturday evening last, and burned to the ground, together with his entire crop of Hay, and all his Wheat, except one field not then hauled in. Loss about Five Hundred Dollars.

☞ McKim, condemned for the murder of Dr. Norcross, was executed at Hollidaysburg, on Friday last. He delivered a long and rambling address, in which he iterated and reiterated, in the most soleman manner, his entire innocence of the crime charged against him.

WRIT OF ERROR GRANTED.—Judge Lowry has granted a writ of error in the case of the McKeesport murderers. The matter will undergo argument before the Supreme Court, in Pittsburgh, on the fourth Monday of October next.

RELIGIOUS.—The Allegheny Presbytery convened at Scrubgrass, yesterday, 25th inst.

The Beaver Presbytery meets at Westfield, on the 8th of September.

General Carter's Figures.

Our persevering neighbor, Gen. Carter, furnishes a column of figures in the last *Star*, with the following:

RECAPITULATION

	Receipts	Expenditures
Columbia R. R.	$3,020,278,89	$5,780,885,25
E. Division	2,282,571,14	852,938,08
Juniata D'v.	1,496,429,79	1,595,257,79
A. P. R. R.	3,520,407,84	3,985,356,60
W. Division	3,612,312,82	1,840,585,07
Total	$16,731,999,48	$13,594,472,11

He, here, presents to the readers of the Star, a table purporting to be the receipts and expenditures on the Main Line, from 1830 up to 1853.

We think this last effort entitles Gen Carter, to the appellation of being not only a good Democrat, but a "first rate egg." Three weeks ago, the expenditures on the Columbia Railroad were, from 1830 up to 1853, according to the General's 'posting,' $5,860,291,11; in the last Star, he sets them down at $5,780,885,25; or $79,906, 87 less than at first! "What a fall was there my countrymen!" None but a "good egg" could have accomplished that! In the first effort, the General had the expenditures on the Juniata Division up to $1,612,579 76; in the last Star, he reduces them to $1,595,257,11, or $17,322,65, less than before. But again, in the Star of three weeks ago, the public is gravely assured that the receipts on the Allegheny Portage Road, from 1830 up to 1853, were $3,520, 407.84. In the Star of one week ago, the General recruits, and gives the receipts for the same time at $3,935,406.84, or $464,999,00 more than was claimed then. The recapitulations are equally interesting. The total expenditures on the Main Line from 1830 to 1853, were three weeks ago, $13.678,182,88, in the last Star, the veritatable General puts them down at $13, 564.472,11; or a difference in three weeks of $118,660,77. Such mathematical ability should not be cooped up in Beaver. It should beyond the shadow of a doubt be invested with a Professor's Chair!

But seriously. Has the General not been exercising that 'political sagacity' of which we spoke some time since, in this last out-break of his. Has he not Canal Commissioner-like, *suppressed* items that are charged, and properly too, to the Main Line, in the very pamphlet from which he quotes? Does he not on page 6, *exclude* from his expenditures $79,905,86, paid for damages on the Columbia Railroad? Does he not on page 7 *exclude* from the expenditures on the Juniata Division $388,106,16, paid for repairing breach at Huntington in 1838 Does he not also on page 7, *exclude* from the expenditures on the Allegheny Portage Road, $28,960, 70, paid for damages by fire? And has he not ignored entirely the pay of the Canal Commissioners, which is found on page 12 of his author, the pay of the Board of appraisers of damages, the salaries of the Collectors, weighmasters, & Lock Keepers, and finally, has the General not likewise ruled out of view the interest paid on the money borrowed to build the Main Line.—Ah! General! you are both a "good egg" and a "perfect brick" We have asked above whether you have not omitted in your tables just as much as was necessary to give you the amount you sought in favor of the Main Line. You may not wish to answer questions that are so pointed. Let us then answer them for you.—On page 14 of the pamphlet, from which you have taken your figures, it is stated by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, both, that the interest paid with which to construct the Main Line, amounts from 1830 to 1853, to the enormous sum of $19,767,161,10. This money has been paid but your 'political sagacity' would not let it appear against the Main Line On page 12 of said pamphlet, the Auditor General and State Treasurer, both say that from 1830 to 1853 $770,366,58, was paid out of the State treasury to collectors, weighmasters and lock keepers. No account is given of this sum in the last Star. On same page these officers report heavy payments for exploratory surveys on the main Line; and on the preceding page two tables are given to show the amounts paid out to Canal Commissioners and Board of appraisers of damages The payments for these purposes has been $175,519,71, yet of this like the others "never a word has been said." General, don't this show you to be a "good egg."

HORSE EXHIBITION AT SALEM, O.—The Fourth Ohio and Pennsylvania Horse Exhibition will be held at Salem, Ohio, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of September. Competition is open to all the States. Fifty dollars is offered for the fastest trotting mare or gelding; $50 for fastest stallion; $40 for fastest pacer, &c From the preparations making, and the amount of the premiums, it will doubtless be the finest exhibition of the kind ever held in either of the States above named.

POOR PACKER!—This valiant gentleman catches it on all sides—from friends as well as foes—for his refusal to meet Mr. Wilmot, An impudent editor east of the mountains gets off the following bit of doggerel for his benefit—

O! Packer is the candidate—
So eloquent and witty,
He'll make a '*bustin*' Governor,
With the help of a Committee,'

☞ We have been trying for the past two weeks to induce our neighbor to take the opposite of the positions assumed by Judge Wilmot, in his recent letter, but all to no purpose. He pays no heed to our calls. He is apparently as mute and as deaf as an oyster.

NEW CASTLE BANK.—It appears to be the impression that the Bank of New Castle will again be in operation within the next six or eight weeks. Its name will be changed to that of the 'Lawrence County Bank.' The bills of the old bank now command 60 cents on the dollar, and it is thought that they will be redeemed at par sometime during the month of October.

☞ The Pittsburgh Dispatch, on the authority of the Superintendent of the House of Refuge, says, that a number of boys, who would make excellent mechanics, are ready to leave as soon as suitable places can be procured for them.

☞ Hon. W A. Cook, of Westmoreland, has instituted suit against the editors of the Pittsburgh Post and Greensburg Democrat, for alleged libel.

☞ A meeting convenes to-day at Philadelphia, for the purpose of organizing a Teachers, National Association. The call is signed by the Presidents of nine State Associations.

☞ The Lawrence County Agricultural and Horticultural Fair will be held on the 17th and 18th of September.

☞ The Fall Session of Beaver Academy commences on Monday next, with encouraging prospects.

BEAVER FEMALE SEMINARY.—We have been handed a Catalogue of the Beaver Female Seminary, from which we glean a few items of interest: Board of Trustees—Rev. J. Monroe, Hon's D. Agnew, B Adams, G. W. Allison, M. D., R. P. Roberts, John Barclay, Wm. Henry, H. Andersen, and H. Stowe, Esq's. Officers of Board—Rev. Joshua Monroe, President; R. P. Roberts, Esq. Secretary; Hon. Benj. Adams, Treasurer. Faculty—Rev. S. Baker, A. M. President, Professor of Mental and Moral Science; Mrs E. J. Baker, Governess; Mr. Rudolph Leonhart, Professor of Music and Modern Languages; Mrs. Ellen Wishart, Teacher of Natural Science and Belles Lettres; Miss M. W. Miller, Teacher of Mathematics and Penmanship; Miss M. Rutan, Teacher in Preparatory Department. Number of Pupils in attendance, 106. The present session closes some five weeks hence, and the Fall Session opens on the first Wednesday in November. The Principal, in speaking of the prospects of the institution, says—

"The Institution was opened in the Spring of 1856, under the supervision of its present Board and Faculty, and thus far has met with unprecedented success, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its warmest friends. At the present ratio of increase per session, though the Seminary edifice is large and capacious, an additional building will be necessary, before the close of another Academic year, to accomodate the pupils from abroad. And as it is the fixed purpose of all concerned to make the Institution still more worthy of public patronage in the future than it has been in the past, a continual increase, for some time to come, is confidently expected."

'WRONG SHIPPED.'—'Inquirer' of the Star, in making some charges, by indirection, against Mr. Henry, the Republican candidate for Treasurer, shows himself not very well 'posted.'—Mr. H. was *not* one of the 'council' that "sat in Beaver in the fall of '54 when the candidates suspected of being Know Nothings were passed through the fiery ordeal"—nor was he even, in the town during the session of said 'council.' He never sought a fusion with Locofocoism to overthrow the 'proscriptive party.' He neither 'aided nor abetted', nor was he consulted in the production of the 'decretal epistles,' of Messrs. Agnew, Roberts and Collins. He was not one of the 'originators' of the indignation meeting at the Court House; he was there simply as a spectator. He never heard the remark alleged by the Star to have been addressed to him by Gen. McCombs. He did not in the fall of '55 vote the Democratic ticket, nor any portion of it. It would be well, when 'Inquirer,' next puts in his ear, to act upon Davy Crockett's maxim—"Be sure you're right, then go ahead"

For the Beaver Argus.

Messrs Editors.—This afternoon happening to pick up a copy of the last week's Star I noticed a "Dream" which I sat me down to peruse, and while I was reading the drowsy influence which generally pervades the "Dream"-writer's articles began insensibly to steal over me, and before I was conscious of it I fell asleep and *I* dreamed a dream and saw a vision which was so remarkable that I must needs detail it to you:

Methought I stood unnoticed within the precincts of a noted Democratic rendezvous, and behold! there were gathered together Windy Bobby and Turncoat Jimmy and Figuring Charley and First fiddle Tommy and Second fiddle Sammy and divers other worthies who announce weekly what the Democratic *oi polloi* may believe and what they shall swear to. And they appeared to be in a state of perplexity of mind. After silence had been maintained for some time, First-fiddle Tommy arose and sententiously remarked—"Robert, my friend Robert, this is a d—l of a scrape thee has got into." And Windy Bobby answered "I know it, Thomas, I know it. Upon my own head be it." First fiddle Tommy continued, "Thee had better keep to thy blackguarding Robert, it suits thy disposition best.' And Bobby sadly replied, 'I stand reproved, I acknowledge the maize.' And Second-fiddle Sammy lifted up his voice and said: 'Thou shouldst be more prudent, friend Robert; but never mind, tell us how it happened and we will devise some scheme to extricate thee.' And Windy Bobby arose and addressed the meeting as follows:

"You know, my brethren, that in consideration of my valuable services in the Democratic cause I received the appointment of Mail agent on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, at first I hesitated to accept the appointment, remembering that the fate of the Western Star, that glorious paper that occupies such a prominent position in the eyes of the World, depended upon my efforts. It then struck me that my place might be temporarily supplied. I mentioned this matter to my brethren, and Turncoat Jimmy at once remarked, 'Here am I, send me,' I tested his powers and found that lo! he could do the dirty work of the party as well as myself and even more to my own satisfaction, I then with a glad heart wended my way to the Allegheny Valley Railroad In a few weeks the news came to me that an election would come off this fall and that I, even I, was required to 'pitch in.' Knowing the alarm my presence would create, I immediately left all and pushed home prepared to 'pitch in.' On arriving in Beaver, forgetting that I was behind the age, that I had not been reading the addresses of the State Central Committee, in an evil hour, (No worth the day!) I 'pitched into' Wilmot's Letter. Yes, Windy Bob wrote that article, and all who know my talents and my abilities as a writer must understand how I demolished that letter. Brethren I tore it to atoms, I railed against it, I abused it, I blackguarded it, I crushed Wilmot, I sent his friends reeling to the wall, I put the finishing stroke to Know Nothingism, I destroyed the hopes of the Black Republicans. That is, I supposed I had done all this.

But lo! to my disgust and astonishment that impudent editor of the Argus came out the next week and propounded a whole string of questions to me, after reflecting upon these questions for some time, I found I couldn't answer them, I concluded, then, to pursue my usual tactics In my next issue I conceived I had dodged the questions beautifully. I did all I could to distract attention from them, I raved about Black Republicanism, I pitched into their candidates in my customary chaste manner, and above all figuring Charley and I dealt largely in our Main Line articles, demonstrating very plainly as you observed that two and two made three in one case,—and five in another. But all would not do.—That provoking editor returned coolly to the charge this week, and I now want to know, brethren, what am I to do? I must answer the questions, and I can't. The Argus, I suppose, will reiterate them till the day of judgement, if I don't make some reply. What course shall I pursue? How can I evade them? What kind of slang can I best bespatter them with? Help me, brethren! Alas! that I ever touched Wilmot's letter." In deep dejection windy Robert thus closed. After a few moments thought, first fiddle Tommy responded, "We deeply sympathize with thee Robert in thy misfortune, and we hope it will be a lesson to thee in the future. Thou canst never be anything but a blackguard, stick to thy talent, Robert. Particularly would I recommend to thee to read hereafter all the State Committee's addresses. They are principally designed to give the cue to men of thy kidney and to instruct thee what it will do to attack; and what it is requisite to let alone. Thee don't find men asking the State Committee impertinent questions, for on all important points its addresses are so indefinite and mixed up, that it is impossible for any one to know what they mean or believe. Read the addresses,—Robert! With regard to the matter on hand, I would advise thee to go Pittsburg and consult"——

Here an unfortunate cur barked uproariously in the street, the vision faded from my view and I awoke. QUIZ.

Messrs Editors.—I see by your last issue that "Inquirer" supposed to live in the vicinity of Beaver, is very desirous that I 'define my position.' This I most cheerfully consent to do. In the first place I would say for the gratification of 'Inquirer' that formerly I was a member of the Whig party supporting the principals and measures of the party until it became defunct, and here I would suggest for the serious consideration of my friend 'Inquirer' and others, that it is very apparent to the most casual observer that the complete and utter downfall of the old national Whig party, is to be attributed to the incorporation of fanatical abolitionism and proscriptive intolerance, by such men as Giddings, Greely, Johnston and others.

The reason why I identified myself with the Democatic party is not as 'Inqurer' intimates, because the democrats nominated me for trustee. The principals of Democracy (if I understand them, and I think I do) are national, they are not confined to any class or clique, but for the good of our common country, a heritage transmitted to us by the fathers of the republic, which cost them their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors, is worthy my confidence and support, and I trust they will ever receive a harty endorsement by the American people.

I will now answer your questions in order.

Question 1st. "Mr Piersol will you inform us whether or not you ever belonged to the American party?

Question 2d. Did you not belong to the Vanport council?

Answer. Being desirous to know the true principles of that party I did become a member of the Vanport council, with a full understanding that I could withdraw if things did not please me.

Question 3d 'Did you not act as an officer of that council?

Ans. I was informed by a member on the street that I had been promoted to office in my absence from the council.

Question 4th 'Did you not declare last fall you were a straight out Fillmore man, and that you would vote for him?

Ans. I said last fall that if certain charges made against Mr Buchanan were true, I would support Fillmore, but they were false and I supported Buchanan.

Question 5th Did you not say after the Presidential election you had voted for Mr Fillmore?

Ans. I never said I had voted for Mr Fillmore.

That these answers may be satisfactory to friend 'Inquirer' is my desire.

Yours truly. S. H. PIERSOL.

From St. Paul.

St. Paul, Aug. 21.—The Constitutional Convention progresses slowly. Some points of difference have been harmonized; those more prominent, such as the apportionment and universal suffrages upon which it is thought the Conventions will fail to agree. The republicans favor the submission of but one Constitution; the Democrats are bent on the submission of both as best subserving the interests of the people—The Convention will probably agree to-day to the submission of both to the people.

Three half breed Indians who killed a German near Gull Lake last week were forcibly taken from the Sheriff near Little Falls and hanged to a tree.

The crops of Minnesota notwithstanding the grasshoppers, were never better than it is the present year.

Suspension of the Ohio Life and Trust Company.

Cincinnati, Aug. 14.—A good deal of excitement prevailed on third street to day, owing to the suspension of the Ohio Life & Trust Co., of N. Y. It is feared that the house here will suspend. It is not known now whether they will open to-morrow or not. They say that the N. Y. suspension is but temporary, but the contrary is feared.

Address by Judge Wilmot.

Philadelphia, Aug. 24.—The Hon D. Wilmot, the Republican candidate for Governor, addressed a large meeting this evening at Jayne's Hall, defining his position on the slavery question.

From Mexico.

St. Louis, August 22.—Col. Roberts, from New Mexico, reports a battle between the Apachee Indians and Col Miles' command, on the Gila river, in which 25 Indians were killed and upwards of 30 wounded. Lieut.'s Stein and Davis and nine privates were wounded. Col. Miles has recovered a large amount of property.

Terrific Hurricane.

CHICAGO, Aug 22.—A terrific hurricane passed over Wood-land, Wisconsin, last evening, destroying every house in the place. Mr. Fox, station agent, was run over and instantly killed, while endeavoring to stop the freight train. The telegraph lines are all prostrated, and the railroad track is considerably damaged.

Iowa Republican State Convention.

CHICAGO, Aug 22.—The Republican State Convention met in Iowa City on the 19th. Geo. R. R. Lowe was nominated for Governor, and Oran Faville, Lieut. Governor.

HON. D. WILMOT

Will address the citizens of Beaver county, at Beaver, on

Monday, the 14th of September,

Every voter in the County should make it a point, if possible, to come out and hear this noble and eloquent champion of Freedom, and Free Labor. An opportunity to hear Pennsylvania's distinguished Son may never occur again. Come one, Come all!

JURORS FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, '57.

GRAND JURORS.

Borough—Robert Tallon, John Stewart.
Big Beaver—William Calhoun.
Brighton—Peter Small.
Chippewa—Alexander Hites.
Darlington—William McCaughtery.
Economy—Daniel Carothers.
Fallston—Thomas Parry.
Franklin—Gotleib Leibendorfer.
Greene—William Crawford, John S. McCoy.
Hanover—Joseph Cooley, Andrew M'Clure, John Scholars.
Industry—Benjamin F. Snyder.
New Brighton—George Porter.
New Sewickly—John Chaney, Jr.
Ohio—Daniel Dawson.
Patterson—John Hennon.
Phillipsburg—Phillip Grim.
Pulaski—William McClelland, Jr.
Raccoon—Thomas Calhoun.
Rochester—H. N. Frazier, *Foreman.*
South Beaver—Robert Graham.

PETIT JURORS.

Borough—John W. Thomas, Russel Vanorsdel, John Phillis, Samuel Rowan.
Brighton—Alexander Scroggs.
Chippewa—James Strain, Samuel Kennedy.
Darlington—Hugh Martin.
Economy—William Weil, John McGuire.
Fallston—John W. Thornilley, Samuel Kennedy.
Freedom—Benj Craig.
Greene—Robert Moody, John Mitchell, Alexander Patterson, Samuel Reed.
Hanover—Daniel Littell, Jos. Harper, Wm. A. Dunlap, John Reed, James Purdy, James Miller, Daniel F. Butterfoss.
Independence—Samuel Shaffer, Alexander Gibb.
Industry—Francis Walker, John McGaffick.
Moon—John Davis, Wm. Morrow, Jas. Calvert.
New Brighton—William Large.
New Sewickly—Adam Endress, Wm. Cary, Martin Humes, George Teets.
Ohio—Benoni Dawson.
Phillipsburg—William Willard, Chas. H. Shreiner.
Pulaski—John Kettlewood.
Raccoon—John Craig, Cornelius Wygand, William Hales.
Rochester—H. W. Seeley, Jas. Jackes, Chas. Watson, Phillip Rees.
South Beaver—Geo. W. Barclay, Saml. Mitchell, [illegible]

What it is doing for the Sick.—Wm. Schuchman, Esq., the well known Lithographer, says: "I have frequently used Boerhave's Holland Bitters, and find it invariably relieves indigestion and debility."

Rev. Samuel Babcock, says: "I found special relief from it for a severe headache, with which I had long suffered."

J. W. Woodwell, Esq., says: "I have used Boerhave's Holland Bitters myself, and recommend it to others, knowing it to be just what it is represented."

Ald. Jonathan Neely, of Lower St. Clair, says: "I have derived great benefit from its use for weakness of the stomach and indigestion."

The Editor of the Kittanning Free Press says: "After one of the best physicians in this place had failed, Boerhave's Holland Bitters cured me of the worst form of dyspepsia."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The case of Mr W C Dimon of Seneca Creek, Md, affords a remarkable evidence of the efficacy of these pills in billious disorders. Mr Dimon resides at the mouth of the creek, near the Little Falls of the Potomac, in the midst of a region so unhealthy, that in the months of August, September and October, half the population are sick of billious remittent fever. In the last, Mr D. was pronounced by the physicians who attended his family to be at death's door. Calomel and quinine, the hobbies of the faculty in that region, had been administered in vain. As a dernier resort, at the instance of a friend, he determined to try Holloway's Pills. In three days the cold paroxysms ceased, in a week he was about the house, and in one month able to attend to business.

DIED

On the 18th inst., Mr. David Johnston, of this borough, in the 42d year of his age.

SEED DRILLS—Hunt's Patent Lancaster Drills, for Wheat, Barley, Oats and Grass Seeds, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 47 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. JAS. WARDROP.

FANNING MILLS—Rice's Patent Fanning Mills for sale by JAMES WARDROP,
aug26 47 Fifth street.

CIDER MILLS—50 of Hickock's superior Mills for 1857, capable (with two men) of making from 6 to 8 barrels of cider a day, for sale by JAS. WARDROP, 47 Fifth st.

Notice to Farmers—20 Improved Railroad Power Threshers, with vibrating separators, warranted in every respect.
aug26 JAMES WARDROP, 47 Fifth st.

FRUIT JARS—Air tight Tomato and Fruit Stone Jars, size from pint to gallon.
aug26 JAS. WARDROP.

NOTICE TO GARDENERS—200 N. Jersey bushel baskets; 10 doz Potato hooks, 12 doz Potato digging forks, for sale by
aug26 JAMES WARDROP.

APPLE PARERS—10 dozen combined parer, corer and slicer. The most complete machine in the world. 16 apples of any size can be pared, cored and cut in this slicer in one operation in a minute. It is utterly impossible to equal by hand. JAS. WARDROP.
aug26 47 Fifth street.

Cow Lost!

The subscriber, on Sunday night, August 9th lost a large red muley cow, eleven or twelve years old. One ear, I think the right one, is split nearly its whole length, and she has white spots on one shoulder blade; heavy belly, with a large bag hanging low, giving 8 or 10 quarts per day. Whoever will return said cow, or inform me where she may be found, shall be well paid for doing so. NAZRO PARK.
Bridgewater, Beaver co Pa.

BEAVER MARKET.

BEAVER, August 26, 1857
(Corrected Weekly.)

FLOUR—Per hundred	$2,75
RYE FLOUR—per cwt	2,50
WHEAT—per bushel	1,25
RYE—per bushel	70
CORN—per bushel	80
OATS—per bushel	35
BEEF—round	7
BUTTER—per pound	15
EGGS—per dozen	8
POTATOES—per bushel	40

PITTSBURGH MARKET

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 26, 1857

FLOUR—Ex. $6,25a6,50, Family	6.50a6,75
WHEAT—per bushel	1,15a1,25
CORN—per bushel	70a75
RYE—per bushel	70a75
OATS—per bushel	35a37
HAY—per ton	$10a14
POTATOES—per bushel	50a55
BUTTER—per pound	12a14
EGGS—per dozen	9a10
BACON—should's 12; hams 14; sides 14	

WILSON, CHILDS & Co

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign & Domestic

DRY GOODS

No. 45, Wood Street, opposite St. Charles Hotel

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

ARE now receiving and will be ready to exhibit to the trade by the 10th of September, a very large and attractive stock of

Fall Dry Goods and Notions,

to which the attention of Merchants throughout the West is respectfully solicited.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 25, 1857.

LOGAN & ABER,

Dealers in

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, &c. &c.

CORNER OF MARKET & BRIDGE STS.

BRIDGEWATER, PENN'A.

☞Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Call and examine our Stock.

aug26

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Venditioni Exponas and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, and to me directed will be exposed to sale by public vendue or out-cry, at the Court House, in the borough of Beaver, on

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1857,

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following described lot of ground situate in New Brighton borough, Beaver county, No. —— in the plan of said town, bounded on the north by ——, east by second street and Railroad, south by Lock st, and west by first street, on which is erected one two story brick house used for a hotel, and a large frame building used as a dwelling and stable. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Darling at the suit of Isaac Winans.

No. 2. ALSO,

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in, and to the following lots of ground, situate in Bridgewater borough, to wit, three lots, 1, 2 and 3, adjoining, 135 by 50 feet each, bounded on the north by Clay alley, east by mulberry alley, south by Porter street, and west by clarion st. Also, lots Nos. 4 and 5, adjoining, bounded north by lot No. 6, east by mulberry alley, south by Clay alley, and west by Clarion street, on which is erected one brick cottage house, with cellar, and other out-houses, a well of water and a number of fruit trees, the lots are enclosed with board fence. Also, all that part of out lot No. 30, of the town of Beaver, situate in Bridgewater, beginning at a post on leopard lane, thence north 30 deg west 14 2-10th perches to a post, thence by land of Vera south 60½ deg west 27 4-10 [illegible] east 15 4-10 perches to leopard lane, thence by N. 60½ east 27 4-10 perches to place of beginning containing two acres 31 perches, more or less, improved and under fence: seized and taken in execution as the property of Theophilus C. Phillips, at the suit of Edward T. Field use of George Lehmer, also at the suit of Edwin T. Field.

No. 3. ALSO,

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and, to the following described lots of ground situate in the borough of New Brighton, No. 524 & 525 in the plan of said borough, bounded on the north by harmony street, east by Railroad street, south by lot No. 526, and west by front street: on No 524 is erected one two story well finished brick dwelling house, and on No 525 is erected one stable and other out-houses, the lot is enclosed: seized and taken in execution as the property of Robinson Jackson at the suit of William Kennedy.

No. 4. ALSO,

At the same time and place all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following described farm of land situate in South Beaver township, bounded on the N. by land of Washington Johnston, on the east by John Rayl and Jos. D. Reed, south by James Fallin, west by Oliver Tennis and Michael Conkle, containing 226 acres, more or less, of which about 150 are cleared, and under fence, on which is erected one log house, and log barn, there is also an orchard on the premises: seized and taken in execution as the property of James G. Calvin at the suit of Elisabeth F. Pasmore for use of Joseph H. Pasmore, and now for use of James C. Scott.

No. 5 ALSO,

At the same time and place, all the right; title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following described farm of land situate in Big Beaver township, Beaver county, bounded on the north by Lawrence county line, and Cochran, east by Rowry and McClure, south by Richard Baker, and west by Robert Shannon and Hugh Marshall, containing 200 acres, more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, on which is erected one stone dwelling house, two stories high, and a frame house and log barn, there are also extensive Coal banks opened on the premises, and a number of frame tenements for miners, &c., there is also an orchard on the premises: seized and taken in execution as the property of William Fruit, at the suit of John McCloskey, use of Orin Hopkins & Co., now for the use of C K Ross; also at the suit of John McCloskey use of Orin Hopkins & Co; also at the suit of the same vs the same.

No. 6. ALSO,

At the same time and place all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following described lots of ground situate in Bridgewater, Beaver county, bounded on the north by street, east by public road, south by Methodist parsonage lot, and west by alley, on which is erected one cooper shop, the lots are enclosed with board fence; seized and taken in execution as the property of Wm. G. Boyd, at the suit of Joseph Irwin.

No. 7. ALSO,

At the same time and place all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following described lot of ground situate in Hookstown borough, bounded as follows, viz: on the north by lot of John Concle, east by Mary Cross, south by Mrs. Welsh, and west by Liberty street, or back street, on which is erected one cottage house, and a frame cabinet shop, and frame stable, the lot is enclosed with board fence; seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Harsha, at the suit of Samuel McLaughlin.

No. 8. ALSO,

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following described property, to wit, All that piece parcel or tract of land situate in Industry township, Beaver county, bounded easterly by lands of heirs of —— Flannery and Jas S Wells, Trustee, southerly by lands of J W Walker, by coal street in the town of Industry, lands of William Cairns, Mrs. Jacob Ross, Chas. H. Shriner, and Madison and Jacob Phillis, westerly by lands of Chas H Shreiner, Thos Marker, James Russell and William Neville, northerly by James Neville, Solomon Billinger and B. F. Snyder, containing 420 acres, more or less, about 250 acres under fence, upon which are erected two frame dwelling houses one frame barn and two log dwelling houses. Also in town of Industry the following described lots, viz: Two lots 50 by 200 feet each, bounded easterly by Canton street, southerly by canal street, westerly by John Eckles, northerly by Sam'l Mason. Three lots 50 by 150 feet each, in one block lying on both sides of Wells' lateral railroad, bounded easterly by Grape alley, southerly by Lemon street, westerly by Huron street, and northerly by alley. One lot 50 by 60 feet, bounded easterly by Milton Brown, southerly by street, westerly by Huron street, northerly by C. & P. Railroad. One lot 50 by 60 feet bounded easterly by Huron street southerly by street, westerly by Wm Cairns, northerly by C & P R R. One lot 50 by 60 feet, bounded easterly by Wm. Cairns, southerly by street, westerly by alley, and northerly by C & P R R. One and a half lots 70 by 150 feet, lying on both sides Wells' lateral Railroad, bounded easterly by Canton st. southerly by Jacob Ross, westerly by Grape alley, northerly by J. W. Walker. Also one piece of land bounded easterly by land of J. S. Wells, trustee, southerly by Ohio river, westerly by alley, and northerly by Lemon street, in town of Industry, upon which is erected a two story frame dwelling house, containing half an acre more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of James S. Wells, at the suit of Wm. Kennedy; also at the suit of Wm. Kennedy; also at the suit of Chamberlin & Cuthbertson; also at the suit of Matthew Kennedy.

No 9. ALSO,

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to the following described lot or parcel of land situate in New Sewickly township, Beaver co. bounded on the north and east by land of Michael Harger, south by John Reno and west by Romach, containing 18 acres more or less, of which about 6 acres are cleared and under fence, there is also two coal banks opened on the premises. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas McKee at the suit of Oliver F. Hatin.

No. 10. ALSO,

At the same time and place all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain lot of ground, with the water power thereto belonging, situate in the town of Adamsville, Chippewa township, Beaver county, being water lot No 2 in the plan of said town, and bounded on the north by water lot No. 1, east by Beaver creek, south by water lot No. 3, and west by public street, on which is erected a Paper Mill, with four rag engines, and all the necessary machinery for the maunfacture of paper. Also lots 27 and 28 in the plan of said town, bounded on the north by lot 29, east by the public street, south by lot 26, and west by street, on which is erected a large stone dwelling house, two stories high, with rooms suitable for the accommodation of four families Seized and taken in execution as the property of Archibald Robertson, at the suit of Edward Simpson.

No. 11. ALSO,

At the same time and place, all the right, title interest and claim of defendant, of in and to a certain lot of ground situated in Hookstown, Greene township, Beaver County, Pa. bounded on the north by Mill street, east by John Sterling, south by heirs of Mathew Glass, and on the west by Carother's heirs, containing one hundred and twenty feet square, more or less, on which is erected one two-story frame dwelling-house, and also a steam saw mill in good running order, and also one carding machine. Seized and taken into Execution as the property of James S. Walker at the suit of David Robinson Adm'r of Thomas Stevenson.

No. 12 ALSO,

At the same time and place all the right title interest and claim of defendant of in and to the following piece or strip of land situated in Industry Townsbip Beaver County, being about two thousand three hundred feet in length running from Coal land formerly William Henry's, on on Wolf run to the Ohio river, as also to a branch strip from the same running 400 feet in length to Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad [illegible] F w Walker, Canton street in Industry and by land purchased of Eakin estate by F W Walker and Jacob Ross and by lands purchased by Jacob Ross: south by the Ohio river, west by lands bought of D Eakin's, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad by purchase of Eakin's estate, Samuel Mason Joseph Ewing and F w walker. The said branch strip bounded east and west by land bought of the Eakin estate, south by Canal st., in Industry; upon which lands is constructed the lateral Railroad from coal mines bought of wm Henry, to Ohio river, together with said Rail Road and the appurtenances, right of way trucks &c. as more particularly laid down upon map of said Rail Road appropriation in the Court of Common Pleas. Seized and taken in execution as the property of James S. Wells at the suit of Wm. Kennedy.

No. 13. ALSO,

At the same time and place all the right title interest and claim of defendent of in and to all that certain frame dwelling house and ground appertenant situate in the Borough of Rochester Beaver County, on the East end of lot numbered Six (6) in H Mendenhall's plan of said town of Rochester; bounded on the north by Washington st, on the east by lot numbered 7. in said plan; on the south by Venango street; and on the west by part of same lot numbered 6., which east end of said lot is one hundred and four feet in length, or thereabouts and forty feet in width. The said frame dwelling house being 38 feet in length (in front) and thirty two feet back, two stories high; the first story ten feet high and the second eight feet high, with 3 rooms on each floor, 6 windows in the second story; and three in the first. Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Hinds at the suit of Samuel Ecoff.

JAMES DARRAGH,
Sheriff's Office, Beaver,
Aug. 19, 1857.

Bank of Beaver County.

THE stockholders of the Bank of Beaver Co., are hereby notified that instalments are ordered as follows, viz—

An instalment of Ten Dollars per share on or before the 8th day of September next

And an instalment of like amount of Ten Dollars per share on on before the 8th day of October next.

Payable to the Treasurer in New Brighton.

By order of the Commissioners.
EDWARD HOOPS, Treasurer.
New Brighton, Aug. 8, 1857.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Margaret Shields, dec'd, late of Independence tp, Beaver co., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement.

THOS. STANDISH, Executor.
June 10. 1857.

THE UNDERSIGNED

Would beg leave to inform the citizens of New Brighton and vicinity, that he has removed his Electro Chemical Bath establishment to the building opposite the dwelling of B. R. Bradford, Esq., where he will be happy to see his former patrons and the public generally, and where he will continue to apply all Electrical Remedies for the relief and removal of suffering of various kinds.

J. C. KNAPP.
New Brighton, Pa., June 24 1857.

To the Republicans of Beaver County

I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for Poor House Director, at the October election; and if elected, pledge myself to an honest and faithful discharge of the duties pertaining to said office.

JOHN HESSON.
New Sewickly Tp., July 15.—*

SILKS—The argest and most beautiful stock of plain and figured Silks ever offered in this county, may be found at TAYLOR'S.
may 6

THIRD ARRIVAL OF SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS

AT G. HANSON LOVE'S

ORIGINAL SIGN OF THE 'BEE HIVE.'
No. 74 Market st., between 4th & Diamond,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A good many articles having been bought so late in the season that they have been purchased very cheap, and a good many articles in Fancy Goods of our present stock have been

MARKED DOWN VERY CHEAP,

We will close out the balance of our 12½ cent Printed Brilliants at 10 cents, 4-4 Brown and White Lawns at 6¼ cents; English Corded Organdy Lawns at 12½ cents, Real French Lawns at 15 cents; Printed Bareges, marked down very low, Summer Silks, from 40 cents upwards.

Fancy and Black Silks,

the Cheapest in the City. Needle Work Sets, Collars and Sleeves, for 75 cents and upwards. Needle Work Collars, very cheap; some of them are entirely new styles. Shaws and Mantles, a good Assortment Black and White Plaid Dusters, from $1 upwards, Lace and Silk Mantillas very cheap. Hosiery, Gloves and Mitts, of every description.

DOMESTICS.

The very best makes of all kinds of Domestics, as well as the medium and low grades, all of which will be sold as cheap as they can be bought any place either East or West of the Mountains.

☞Please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we think it will be to advantage of every economical purchaser to do so.

C. HANSON LOVE,
Formerly Love Brothers, and Young, Stevenson and Love.

Wanted to Rent

A GOOD PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSE, with 5 or 7 Rooms, in Rochester or New Brighton, by the 1st of October. A good rent will be paid.

CAPT. JESSE DEAN.
Leave word with G. R. SPEYERER, Rochester; or H. REEVES, New Brighton.

PAMPHLET LAWS.

THE Pamphlet Laws for 1857 have been received at the Prothonotary's Office, and will be distributed to those entitled to receive them.

M. S. QUAY, Pro.
August 12, 1857.

Adjourned Orphans' Court Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on Thursday, the 27th of August next, the following described real estate, the estate of Henry Small, late of said county, dec'd, viz. Purpart No 3. lying and being situate in Brighton tp. in said county, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, bounded and described as follows, viz: Commencing on the east end of said tract near the road, thence S. 67°, W. 40 perches, N. 87°, W. 13 per, N. 86°, W. 16 per, N. 11°, W. 68 per, N. 20°, E. 122 per, S. 88½°, E 18 per, S. 14°, E. 7 per, S. 41°, W. 26 per, S. 16°, W. 42 per, S. 26°, E. 81 per, S. 84°, E. 67 per, S. 1°, E. 14 4 10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 41 acres 9 perches—nearly all of which is cleared and under fence, and in a good state of cultivation—there is also coal and limestone.

Also, The undivided one-half of a lot in the Borough of New Brighton, being No 255 in the plan of said Borough—to be sold at 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale by the Court, one third in one year thereafter, with interest from same time—the deferred instalment to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the life of the widow, and the interest thereof to be paid to her annually, from and after the confirmation.

For information apply to P. L. Grim, acting administrater, (Bridgewater.)

By order of Court,
Aug. 1, 1857. WM. K. BODEN, Cl'k.

Monday, (14th) Sept. 1857.

Clark Usselton & wife	vs	William P. Elliott,
Robert Gilmore	vs	Poor House Directors
Turnbull & Slade	vs	Joseph Braun, Garnishee of Meyer Weil,
Meyer Hanauer	vs	Same
Hanauer & Brenner,	vs	Same
John Parks	vs	William Beacom,
Matthew Elder	vs	Wm. R. Sterling,
M. Elder & Son	vs	Same
James Fombell	vs	Stewart & Saml Copper
Same	vs	Same
Same	vs	Same
Charles J. Taylor,	vs	Margaret White,
Abraham Lourimore,	vs	Charles Bonk,

M. S. QUAY, Pro.
Aug. 12, 1857.

Better than Bank Stock!

A Valuable Farm and Coal Land for Sale on the Monongahela River, 22 miles from Pittsburgh.

This Farm is well improved, and the land is of the best quality; 45 bushels of Wheat to the acre have been raised upon it. Also, adjoining it will be sold a TRACT OF COAL LAND.—This property has the key to the Coal laying back for more than a mile along the river. There is no better property along the river. For particulars address Box 535, Pittsburgh Post Office.

TO CASH BUYERS,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

THE season has arrived when our stock of Summer Goods must and will be sold. Cold weather in the early part of the season has left us with a stock of Summer goods, by far too large for this advanced time of Summer, and as we are determined to carry over no goods to another summer—thereby losing the use of our money for nearly a year—we will for Thirty days to come, sell at EASTERN COST, our stock of

Lawns,	Mantillas,	Fancy Silks,
Brilliants,	Shawls,	French Collars,
Challies,	Bonnets,	Mohair mitts,
Debeges,	Ribbons,	Parasols,

and variety goods generally.

As a further inducement to purchasers, we will also sell at a reduction our stock of Domestic and Staple goods—such as Calicoes, Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Table Linens, and all goods usually kept in a dry goods store. As we are determined to close out our stock—particularly light goods—some good bargains may be expected.

T. M. TAYLOR,
July 22, '57. Rochester 'on the hill.'

Seminary Lesson.

QUESTION. How many Ladies are there in the Female Seminary in Beaver? ANSWER. One Hundred.

QUESTION. Would it be a desirable location for an Oculist or Eye Doctor? ANS. No, sir.

QUESTION. Why not? ANS. Because the Ladies all wear fine Ear Drops, which they get cheap at the establishment of WM. PLATE, in Bridgewater. He also deals largely in Finger Rings, Pins, Gold and Silver Watches, all cheap, very cheap, for Cash. July 22, '57.

JOHN M. DUNLAP.
WITH
E. FROWENFELD & BRO.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

NO. 48 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURG, PA

M. B WELSH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(District Attorney,)
Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa.
July 15 1857, 1y.

CASH paid for Butter and Eggs, at A. S. HARVEY'S, No. 3 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.
Jan 7 1857

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS

JE MAINTIENDRAI.

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND

FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon disordered

STOMACH AND LIVER.

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve raised up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE!—Whoever expects to find in this abeverage will be disappointed, but to the sick weak and low spirits, it will prove a greatful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedia properties.

CAUTION.—The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞Sold at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00, sold by the proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co. Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, [illegible] in Slight Exertion, [illegible] Sick Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics [illegible] occasioned Whites, and all the painful [illegible] calomel, antimony or any [illegible] mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package. Price, in the United States and Ca, One Dollar.

Sole Agent for this country, J. B. MOSES,
Late I. C. BALDWIN & Co.
Rochester, N.Y.

N. B. $1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agents, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail. For sale by C. L. KAISER, Rochester Pa.

Wolesale Agent FLEMING BROTHER. Pittsbugh Pa. Dec. 12

Register Notice.

ALL persons interested the following Administration and [illegible]ian Accounts, which have been passed and [illegible] the Register's office of Beaver county will take notice that the same will be presented the Orphan's Court, to be held at Beaver, for the county of Beaver, on Wednesday 6th day of September, 1857, for confirmed allowance—

The account of Ch[illegible] McHenry Administrator de bonis non, [illegible] of James Reed, deceased.

The Account of J[illegible] Connell, Executor of the estate of John [illegible]ell, deceased.

The Account of Ja[illegible]dy, Administrator of the estate of Ros[illegible], dec'd.

The Account of J[illegible]nk, Administrator of the estate of Rob[illegible], dec'd.

The Guardian Account [illegible] Harper, one of the Executors of James Harper, dec'd, who was guardian [illegible] H. Ramsey, minor son of John [illegible]'d.

The Account of [illegible]non, Administrator of the estate of [illegible]nnon, dec'd.

The Account of [illegible]er, Administrator of the estate of Pe[illegible] dec'd.

The Account of [illegible]p, Administrator of the estate of M[illegible]re, dec'd.

The Account of [illegible]rt, Administrator of the estate of [illegible]r, dec'd.

The account of [illegible]horn, acting Executor of the esta[illegible]art, dec'd.

The Account of [illegible]gh and Amos Romigh, Executors of [illegible] Romigh, dec'd.

The Guardian [illegible] Guaidian of Mati[illegible] of Margaret Phillis, dec'd [illegible] ('57.)

S. WI[illegible] Register.

A. NOTY[illegible]

MELAINOTY[illegible] & TYPES.

J. DOUG[illegible]

WOULD say [illegible] the citizens [illegible] and vicinity, that he [illegible] fitted up [illegible] of the PORTER HOU[illegible] and is [illegible] furnish those who will [illegible] call on [illegible] elegant likeness, in any [illegible] these im[illegible]

These pictures can be taken in an instant, and in [illegible] kinds of [illegible] is a great advantage in taking [illegible] children.

He is also prepared to [illegible] with er and paper, which are [illegible] by mail. Also Sterotypes [illegible] ful improvements [illegible] the art [illegible] variety of Fan[illegible] Cases. Go[illegible]t pics Ladies and Gentl[illegible] ly invited to ca[illegible] and examine his room

P. S. Call soon as he [illegible] but a short time.

W. K. [illegible]

Banker, Dealer in E[illegible] and Coin: New [illegible]

COLLECTIONS of B[illegible] promptly attended [illegible] funds received on deposit

D E N T I [illegible]

DR. W. F[illegible] [illegible]ing retu[illegible] resumed the p[illegible] Office and residence No. [illegible] doors above Smithfield [illegible]

June 11. 1y.

RESOLUTION

Proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwdalth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: That the following amendments are proposed to the constitution of the commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

First Amendment.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven as follows:—

ARTICLE XI.

OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SECTION 1, The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 2 In addition to the above limited power the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the state; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. Except the debts above specified, in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by, or on behalf of the state.

SEC. 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the state, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the state, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the state, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SEC. 5 The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner, or event, be pledged, or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation or association; nor shall the commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 6. The commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough or township; or of any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the state to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the state in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution, or party.

Second Amendment.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county [illegible]

From section two of the first article of the constitution, strike out the words, "of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;" from section five, same article, strike out the words, "of Philadelphia and of several counties;" from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "neither the city of Philadelphia nor any, and insert in lieu thereof the words, "and no;" and strike out "section four, same article," and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SEC. 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally, throughout the state, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative.

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single Senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof."

The legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four

Fourth Amendment.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

SEC. 26. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter or incorporation hereafter conferred by, or under, any special, or general [illegible] whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

IN SENATE, March 27th, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 23, nays 8; on the third amendment, yeas 24, nays 4; on the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.

[Extract from the Journal.]
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, Cl'k.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 29, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 12; on the second amendment, yeas 57. nays 34; on the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 22; on the fourth amendment yeas 83, nays 7.

[Extract from the Journal.]
JACOB ZIEGLER, Cl'k
Filed in Secretary's office, May 2, 1857.
A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, June 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth," with the vote in each branch of the Legislature upon the final passage thereof, as appears from the originals on file in this office.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.

A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Brown, Coffey, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, Speaker—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Cresswell, Finney, Gregg, Harris, Penrose and Souther—7.

So the question was determinad in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Finney, Flenniken, Ingram, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, Speaker—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Crabb, Frazer, Gregg, Harris, Killinger, Penrose and Scofield—8.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz.

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Crabb, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Gregg, Harris and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Brown, Coffey, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Finney, Jordan and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 29, 1857

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the House agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, Speaker—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Backus, Benson, Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Wintrode—12.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bower, Calhoun, Campbell, Carty, Ent, Fausold, Foster, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petriken, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Tolan, Vail, Voeghley, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Zimmerman and Getz, Speaker—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Eyster, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Hill. Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Jacobs, Kerr, Lebo, M'Calmont, Mumma, Reed, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Struthers, Thorn, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Wagonseller, Warner, Wintrode, Witherow and Wright—34.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, Moorhead, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (York) Reamer, Reed, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Westbrook, Williston, Witherow, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, Speaker—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Bishop, Carty, Dock, Gildea, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Jenkins, Knight, Leisenring, M'Ilvain, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Roberts, Struthers, Thorn, Walter, Warner, Wharton, and Wintrode—22.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Backus, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Carty, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster Gibboney, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hoffman, (Berks,) Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Zimmerman and Getz, Speaker—88.

NAYS—Messrs. Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Struthers, Thorn, Wintrode and Wright—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, June 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania, ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the 'Yeas' and 'Nays' taken on the resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses, of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, for the session of 1857.

[L. S.] Witness my hand and the seal of said office, this twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE MEDICINE OF THE MILLION

PHILOSOPHY AND FACT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE EXCITING CAUSE OF SICKNESS.

The blood is the life-sustaining agent. It furnishes the components of flesh, bone, muscle, nerve and integument. The stomach is its manufactory, the veins its distributors, and the intestines the channel through which the waste matter rejected in its productions is expelled. Upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, these Pills act simultaneously, relieving indigestion, purifying the fluids, and regulating the excretions.

THE NATIONAL COMPLAINT.

Dyspepsia is the most common disease among all classes in this country. It assumes a thousand shapes, and is the primary source of innumerable dangerous maladies; but whatever its type or symptoms, however obstinate its resistance to ordinary preparations, it yields readily and rapidly to this searching and unerring remedy.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes this fluid, these Pills operate specifically, infallibly rectifying its irregularities, and effectually curing Jaundice, Bilious Remittants, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of gorhaet.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Unless the bowels perform their functions properly, the whole body suffers. Tens of thousands die annually of Dysentery, Diarrhœa Chronic Constipation, and other diseases of these waste pipes of the system. The effect of the Pills upon all intestinal disorders, whether casual or epidemic, is a phenomenon in medicine. By following the printed directions, the most alarming cases of bowel complaint are promptly controlled.

A WORD TO FEMALES.

The local debility and irregularities which are the especial annoyances of the weaker sex, and which, when neglected, always shorten life, are relieved for the time being, and prevented for the time to come, by a course of this mild but thorough alternative.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:

Asthma,	Diarrhœa,	Indigestion,
Bowel Comp'ts,	Dropsy,	Influenza,
Coughs,	Debility,	Inflammation,
Colds	Fever and Ague,	Veneral Affc'n
Chest Diseases,	Female Compl'ts,	Piles,
Costivenesss,	Liver Compl'ts,	Headaches,
Worm, all kinds,	Lowness of Spirits.	Inw'd wean's
Dyspepsia,		

_ Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world in boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each. Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver, is an authorized Agent for the sale of these medicines.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

[illegible] every disorder are affixed to each box. feb 18

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Octob'r Appointment

DR. H. TUBBS,

Will be at his room, Bridgewater, Lehmer's Hotel, Monday, October 5, 1857

For consultation upon all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Spleen; also Dropsy, Gravel, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Female diseases, Ague and Fever, Fits, Impurities of the blood, Eruptions, Cancers, Ulcers, and all other varieties of long standing complaints, both external and internal.

For some ten years Dr. T. has devoted his entire time to chronic diseases, treating thousands annually, many of whom had exhaused every other resource within reach. In no case are mineral or other poisens employed, nor does he make sick to make well, or tear down to built up again. The medicines can be taken with safety by the most delicate, and patiens may remain at home, and continue with prudence their ordinary diet and excercise. Many have recovered under the treatment after friends and physicians had given up all hope, the indisputable evidence of which can always be furnished. Invalids, however reduced or despairing, are invited to call, and may be assured that no encouragement will be given or expense incurred, without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

Phthisic or Asthma.

The statement given this month, will be read with deep interest by all who have endured the inexpressible horrors of Asthma. Especially does it commend itself to those who have believed that treatment may relieve, but cannot cure.

Holmes tp., Crawford Co., Ohio, July 1857

DR. TUBBS—Sir—Since childhood I have been afflicted with Phthisic or Asthma. My mother before me suffered from the same disease. As I grew older it became worse, the paroxysms occurred oftener and were more protracted and severe, especially so during the winter season. At all times a little more than ordinary exertion caused a violent cough and great oppression in breathing.

While the paroxysms lasted there was a distressing cough, and a constant, agonizing struggle for breath, being at times apparently upon the verge of suffocation. Very little sleep could be obtained at such times and that little while sitting in my chair. Two years ago I was induced by the statement of a lady whom you cured of Asthma, to make one more trial.

I had little faith at that time, partly because I had so often been disappointed, and partly because others said I could not get well. The treatment was pursued under circumstances most favorable, having the care of sick friends, yet I have been not only fully relieved of all symptoms of Asthma, but of other affections accompanying, I have no cough now, breathe free ly, rest well, and have good strength.

Yours truly. SUSANA W. QUAINTANCE.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between John C. Levis and Samuel Miller in the Drug business, under the style of Levis & Miller is now dissolved from this date, by mutual consent. All persons having claims against us as a firm are requested to hand in their accounts to Samuel Miller, who remains in the business at the old stand. Either are authorized to collect and receipt for debts due.

Bridgewater, } JNO. C. LEVIS,
June 10, 1857. } SAMUEL MILLER.

PERFUMERY and Flavoring Extracts can always be found at P. B. YOUNG'S

WHY DO YOU SUFFER!

Use Kaiser's CELEBRATED GERMAN ARNICA OINTMENT

A never failing remedy for Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, sprains, pains, bruises, pain in the back, stiffness or numbness of the limbs, or weakness in the joints, swellings, sore throat, burns, scalds, cuts, old sores, frosted feet, neuralgic affections, &c., and in fact for all diseases which require an external application; as such it has no equal. The numerous remarkable cures effected by the use of the German Arnica Ointment, and the large and constantly increasing demand for the same, has led the Proprietors to bring this invaluable remedy before the public, and take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted.

Wm. Plate, of Bridgewater, Pa., writes to us: I have used Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment for a very severe bruise, and it has effected an immediate cure; therefore, I feel it my duty to recommend this Ointment to all similarly afflicted. WM. PLATE, Watchmaker

Bridgewater May 9th '57.

I have used Charles L. Kaiser & Bro's Arnica Ointment, and believe it the best curative for a burn I have ever tried. S. H. DARRAGH.

Sharon, May 1st, 1857.

Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail by C. L. Kaiser & Bro., Druggists, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., Proprietors.

Agents for Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Clarke's Female Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Jayne's Family Medicines, and all other Patent Medicines of the day. June 3 1857

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

I WOULD most respectfully give notice to the citizens of Bridgewater, Beaver, Rochester and vicinity, that I have received a new stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry &c., which I can sell lower than can be had in Pittsburgh. It is but reasonable to say that goods can be sold lower here than in the large cities; our rent is less, and our living is less. I only ask you to call and I will try and sell the goods,

Particular attention paid to repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry; old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for goods or work. Remember the place; sign of the Big Watch, No. 2, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater. WM. PLATE.

A CARD.—Having relinquished the business and wishing to settle it, I have left all Watches and Jewelry left me for repairs, with Mr. Wm. Plate, where they can be had when called on. Having a personal knowledge of Mr. Plate, I would recommend him to my old customers for anything in his line.

Apr. 29, '57. HENRY T. PATTON.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the title of Lowry & Wilson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will hereafter be continued by James Wilson, at the mouth of the Connoquenessing Creek.

June 24th, 1857.

WM. LOWRY,
JAS. WILSON.

P. HAYDEN,

(Successor to W. H. Wright,)

MANUFACTURER OF

ETHEREAL OIL AND LAMPS.

No. 82 4th St. between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish dealers with Ethereal Oil and Burning Fluids, of a superior quality, of his own manufacture. Also,

Alcohol, Camphene, and Pine Oils.

And every description of Side and Centre Table Lamps, Girondoles, Candlebras, of the latest paterns and most approved style.

Chandeliers, Girondoles and Lamps, repaired and regilded.

may 6, '57. P. HAYDEN

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. Simpson and Stewart, of New Brighton, Pa., is this day by mutual consent dissolved. Dr Simpson may be consulted hereafter by his friends at his office in Rochester, and Dr Stewart at his office, (the former office of Simpson and Stewart,) New Brighton.

W. W. SIMPSON,
THOS. STEWART.

March 28, 1857.*

PLASTER Cement and Grindstones.—Plaster for land and stucco work. Cement for public works, cisterns, etc. Grindstones of all sizes on hand, at 319, Liberty st., Pittsburgh, may 21, 1856. W. W. WALLACE.

HOES, HOES.—40 dozen best Cast Steel Hoes of various sizes, for sale by J. WARDROP. je10

THOS. KENNEDY, JR. .... JOHN T. SHANE.

THOMAS KENNEDY, JR., & CO.,

No 62, Cor Woood and 4th sts,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WE are now opening a large and well selected stock of FANCY and VARIETY GOODS including Combs, Thread, Willow-ware, Toys, Looking Glasses and Jewelry of all kinds. As we manufacture our own looking Glasses, we are enabled to sell them as low as they can be bought in any market. We invite the attention of purchases before going east or buying elsewhere. Particular attention paid to orders.

Mar 4, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Alexander Davis, Hopewell tp., Beaver county, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement.

JOHN R. McDONALD, Adm'r.

June 3 1857*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of John Eakin deceased, late of Darlington township, Beaver county, Pa., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER YOUNG
Administrator.

may 20 1857

ADMINISTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of JOHN S. CREECE, dec'd, late of New Sewickly township, Beaver county, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN HESSON,
J. BLACK,
Adm'rs.

may 6, '57.

BONNETS of latest style, with trimmings to match, at TAYLOR'S
April 16, 1856 Rochester on the hill.

SILKS—The largest and most beautiful stock of plain and figured Silks ever offered in this county, may be foundat TAYLOR'S.
may 6

FALL and winter bonnets, silk and straw bonnet trimmings os all kinds at
YOUNG & THOMAS

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having taken charge of the Sharon Steam Flouring Mill, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom. His facilities for grinding are fully equal to any in the county. If good wheat is sent to this mill, he will insure good flour, and a good yield.

may 27 1857. JOHN H. POWELL.

FAST Colored Lawns, from 6¼ cents up.
White Brilliants, from 10 cts up.
Figured do from 12½ cents up.
Embroideries, and all kinds of white goods at greatly reduced prices, for 30 days, at TAYLOR'S.

1857 1857
Spring Goods.

T. M. TAYLOR, Rochester on the hill, has just opened an unusually large and varied stock of Spring Goods, embracing silks, delaines, challices, debeges, French ginghams, embroideries, bosiery, gloves, shawls, bonnets, shoes &c., together with a full stock of Domestic and house keeping goods, to which the attention of the public is very respectfully invited. march 18 1857.

T. J. CHANDLER........M. E. GILLESPIE

A CARD.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of Dental Surgery, Dr. M. E. Gillespie, (late of Crestline, Ohio,) under the name of Chandler & Gillespie, where we are prepared to perform all the operations of the profession, in the most approved manner. Teeth from one to full sets inserted in gold or silver plate.—Also full or partial setts on gutta percha base.

We are also prepared to insert teeth in entire porcelain base, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious, in beauty and cleanliness. We invite attention to our specimens.

All those indebted to me by note or book account, will please call and settle, as I am anxious to close my old books. T. J. CHANDLER.

Rochester, Aug. 6, 1856—6 m.

DENTAL SURGERY.

J MURRAY would announce to the public that he has, at considerable cost, procured the latest improvements in the profession, and is now prepared to accommodate every variety of public taste.

1st. Single gum-teeth, on gold or silver plate

2d. Block-teeth, on gold plate, presenting a continuous gum.

3d, Indestructible teeth on Gutta Percha base.

As this last is a new mode of inserting teeth, should it fail to render satisfaction after a fair trial, I will replace the work with gold or silver.

Office and residence on Market Street, opposite the Market House, Bridgewater.

Bridgewater, Jan. 2, 1856.

Bridgewater Drug Store.

THE subscriber having just received a new and large assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c., respectfully informs the citizens of Bridgewater and adjoining villages, that they can now obtain anything in his line as cheap as they can be purchased in Pittsburg, or any other city west of the mountains. Having his Drugs selected by a careful and experienced person, he cannot fail to give satisfaction. Thankful for past favors he solicits the custom of both friends and strangers, feeling that he can both supply and satisfy he asks your patronage. He has this day received a large assortment of paints, oils, turpentine and dye stuffs, which he can sell cheaper than they have ever been offered to the public before. Also a large assortment of pure wines, brandies and liquors, for medical and sacramental purposes only. A large stock of cigars and tobacco kept constantly on hand, which will be sold, wholesale and retail, cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere. A full assortment of all the Patent Medicines, hair oils, fancy soaps and perfumery constantly on hand, at Smith's old stand, Bridgewater. SAMUEL MILLER.

July 15 1857.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber, living in Hopewell tp., Beaver county, will offer for sale, a tract of land lying on the Ohio river bank, containing about 90 acres. About 44 acres cleared, 30 of which is river bottom. The farm lies opposite Economy station, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., and would be convenient to Pittsburgh, should any one desire it for gardening purposes. On the farm is a small frame house and a large frame barn, &c. For further information inquire of R. L. Baker, Esq., of Economy, or the subscriber living in Logstown Valley.

P. S. If all of the above tract cannot be sold I will sell a part of it. WM. M'DONALD.

March 4 1857.

New Goods,
AT
M'CONNELL & BENTEL'S.

THEY have just received their Spring and Summer goods, at their new store. Their stock is large and well selected, which they offer at as low prices as can be had at any establishment in the county. All they ask is for the public to call and examine their stock, and be convinced that they do sell goods as low as any establishment in this section. Our stock of Dry Goods is complete. Hats and Caps of all kinds. Bonnets of every style, and all kinds of Bonnet trimmings. Groceries and Provisions always kept on hand.

M'CONNEL & BENTEL.

Freedom, april 22 '57.

BONNETS—Silk, Crape, Straw and Braid Bonnets, of the latest style, just rec'd at TAYLOR'S.
may 6

HATS, Caps, Boots and Shoes, at YOUNG & THOMAS
Oct. 22.

PERFUMERY and Flavoring Extracts can always be found at P. B. YOUNG'S.

KNIT Wool Goods.—Sacks, Hoods, Opera caps, cuffs, sleeves, Ladies' merino vests, victorines &c., just opened at TAYLOR'S.

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, at YOUNG'S.
(may6 '57.)

SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES.—The undersigned wishing to reduce his Stock will sell at reduced Prices from this date until april 1st for Cash or approved Produce.
Feb. 4, 1856. Wm THOMAS.

Carriage for Sale.

A friend has left with the subscriber, for sale, a very fine one horse carriage, suitable for a family. It will be sold low.

April 29, '47. DANIEL AGNEW.

JOHN M. LUKENS, G. F. LUKENS, W. LUKENS.

LUKENS & SONS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants Rochester, Pa Agents for steamer Michigan No. 2, between Pittsburgh and Beaver. ap2

FINE Kid Boots for Ladies, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.
del0

STELLA and Cashmere Shawls, from $2 to $6, just received at TAYLOR'S.
march 18 1857.

SHAWLS, Palmas, comforts, blankets, gloves, woolen and buckskin, socks, woolen and cotton at Young & Thomas's.

SHOES—The best assortment for ladies misses and children, at TAYLOR'S,
April 16, 1856. Rochester on the hill.

LADIES SHOES—20 dozen ladies morocco boots. 26 doz. gum over shoes and sanshoe, just received at TAYLOR'S.
november 19, 1856.

KID and French Morocco Buskins, a very finearticle, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.
del1

BRILLIANTS AND LAWNS—A fresh supply just received, and selling low, at TAYLOR'S,
april 30, 1856. Rochester on the hill.

FRENCH Morocco heel Boots for Ladies, the most fashionable style, at the Shoe store BARNES & NICHOLSON, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.
del1

WHITE GOODS—Plain, dotted, barred and striped swiss, plain and striped nansooks and brilliantes, Victoria lawn, Berlin cord, dimity, mulls &c., just opened at TAYLOR'S.
march 18, 1857

CHURNS, CHURNS—A constant supply of Spain's Celebrated Barrel Churns, of various sizes, will be kept on hand. These Churns have been fully tested, and are warranted the best in use. For sale by J. WARDROP, 47, Fifth st.
jell

BLACK and tan colored Gaiters, for Ladies and Misses, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.
del0

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE
PHILO HALL, 75, 3d STREET,
PITTSBURGH PA.

THE oldest and most extensive and most perfectly organized COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the United States. The only one in the State acting under a LEGISLATIVE CHARTER.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States,
Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS,
Hon. MOSES HAMPTON,
Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE,
Hon. CHARLES NAYLOR,
Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD,

P. DUFF, (author of Duff's system of Mercantile and Steamboat Book-keeping) President of the faculty, consisting of from twelve to fifteen Professors and Lecturers, including one of the best Penmen in the U. S.

The Students of this Institution obtain the following important advantages over all others in the West.

1st. A training for business by a practical Merchant of nearly 20 years experience in extensive inland and shipping business.

2d. Their Diploma bears the signature of the author of a system of Book-keeping, sanctioned by the Chamber of Commerce of New York, as the best in our Language—see circular p. 17.

3d. A new and abbreviated method of Double Entry.

4th. The Private Ledger, not taught in any other College.

5th. Single Entry Books changed into Double Entry.

6th. Improved forms of Bill Book; directly checking the Ledger.

7th. Improving form of Check Book—simplifying the Bank Account.

8th. Rules for determining the precise maturity of notes.

9th. Rules for adjusting deranged Double Entry Books.

10th. Partnership Settlements by Single Entry.

11th. Joint Account Settlements, with partial and complete sales.

12th. Three different methods of introducing a new partner.

13th. Six examples of Books opened with special conditions.

14th. Dissolution and winding up partnership Book.

15th. Sale and transfer of interest from one partner to another.

See test problems on the above—circular p. 20.

Penmanship, Mercantile Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy and Detecting Counterfeit Notes, are all included with our College Course of Book-keeping.

About 4000 Students have been qualified for business in this Institution.

Circulars and specimens of Penmanship mailed free.

Duff's Bookkeeping, Harper's new edition, pp. 222 royal octavo, Price $1.50, postage 21 cents.

Duff's Steamboat Bookkeeping. Price $1; postage 9 cents.

☞No printed Universalist questions are given to Students in this Institution, nor no "Universalist preaching" is advertised in the College Rooms on Sundays, on the "doctrines and tendencies" of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran and other Churches. jy22'57.

☞Will be published in a few weeks "Business and Ornamental Penmanship," by J. S. Duncan, Professor of Penmanship in this institution. The work will be in imperial quarto form, containing nearly 500 specimens of business and ornamental Penmanship, the most comprehensive yet published, designed for the use of both learners and teachers.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!
Just Received
AND FOR SALE LOW, BY
P. B. YOUNG,
At his old Stand, Corner of 3d and Elk sts,
BEAVER, PA.

THE following Patent medicines can always be had at the New Drug Store: Keyser's Cough Syrup, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Wood's Hair Restorative, Pills, Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Prof. De Grath's Oil, Tobias' Liniment, Prof. Reed's Magnetic Oil, M'Lane's Vermifuge and Pills, Fahnestock's Vermifuge and Cough Balsam. Darley's American Heave Remedy, Seller's Cough Syrup and Vermifuge, Kennedy's Discovery, Swaim's Panacea, Myers' Extract of Rock Rose, Sine's Balsam Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoar Hound, Sine's Dysentary Compound, Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Godfrey's Cordial, Harlem Oil, Petroleum, Boush's Worm Confections, Merchant's Gargling Oil, Jayne's Carminitive, Trask's magnetic Ointment, Nerve and Bone Liniment, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Thompson's and Cook's Eye Water, Kaiser & Bros. Arnica Ointment, and many others too numerous to mention, always on hand. may 6, '57.

BEAVER MACHINE WORKS.
Childs, M'Connell and Darraghs,
FOUNDERS
AND
STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS
Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.

WE respectfully call attention to the inducements offered for purchasing Engines and Machinery mentioned below. We have purchased the right to make and sell the

PATENT OSCILLATING ENGINE

of Messrs. Cridge & Wadsworth, and are now engaged in the manufacture of them at the lowest possible rates, which is about twenty-five per cent. lower than the Slide Valve Engine.—Their simplicity and durability, combined with their cheapness, and almost utter impossibility to get out of order, renders them the most desirable Engine to have.

The following is a list of the different kinds of Machinery which we have made. Persons wishing to procure anything of the kind, will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Double Slide Valve Reciprocating Engines, the same as manufactured at Salem, Ohio; Oscillating Engines, Cridge & Wadsworth's Patent; Tub and Bucket Machinery; Flour Barrel and Nail Keg Machinery; Planing Machines; Cylinder or Barrel Saws; Fire Brick and Clay Rollers; Starch Rollers, Pipes and Castings for extracting Oil from Cannel Coal; Flouring Mill Gearing; Pullies and Shafting; Muley, Sash, and Circular Saw Mills; Lath Machinery, &c., besides numerous other Machines which it is not necessary to enumerate.

We might add a long list of certificates, but deem any but the following unnecessary.

ECONOMY, December 24th, 1856.

MESSRS. CRIDGE, WADSWORTH & Co. Gentlemen:—We hereby certify that we have had one of your Oscillating Engines in use for nearly four months, and that it gives satisfaction in every respect. Its principal advantages over the common Engine are—

1st. Its simplicity, and the consequent facility to keep it in good order.

2d. It takes up much less room.

3d. It requires less pressure of steam to do the same amount of work; and is, therefore, worked with less danger and less fuel.

Respectfully yours,
R. L. BAKER
JACOB HENRICI.
Trustees.

Our facilities for shipping to any point whatever, by Rail Road, Canal, or on the Ohio River, is as good as at any other point. Our Works are situated in Fallston, Pa, on the west Bank of the Beaver River, opposite N. Brighton, and only one hour's ride by rail from Pittsburgh. July 1, 1857.

PARAMETA, Coburg, Thibet and Madana cloths, delaines, Persian and all Wool Plaids, robes and poplins, at YOUNG & THOMAS.
Oct. 22.

AYER'S PILLS,

A NEW and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the hearses all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the many eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention—

DR. A. A. HAYES, Analytical Chemist, of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional character is endorsed by the

HON. EDWARD EVERETT, Senator of the U. S.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Minister Plen. to England.

† JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston.

Also, DR. J. R. CHILTON, Practical Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by

HON. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

WM. B. ASTOR, the richest man in America.

S. LELAND & Co., Propr's of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formulæ by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If, however, there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements [illegible]

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

[illegible] and Analytical Chemist, LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1

SOLD BY

AGENTS—Young & Thomas, Beaver, Dr. Smith Bridgewater; C. L. Kaiser, Rochester, Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; John Black Darlington, and by all merchants everywhere. Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver.

WALL PAPER.
W. P. MARSHALL & CO.

At No. 87, Wood street, Pittsburgh, Are now opening a large and new stock of PAPER HANGINGS, of every description for the Spring Trade, suitable for Drawing Rooms,
Parlors,
Dining Rooms,
Halls and
Chambers.

Embracing the newest designs of pattern. Also Window Shades, great variety, at prices that will suit the City Trade.

Mar 4, 1857.

A. Bek,

MANUFACTURER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all Tin, Copper, and Iron Ware. Jobbing, Roofing, Spouting made to order. ☞Shop on Broadway, door above Apple street, New Brighton. (ap4)

HEAVY Calf Skin, Ladies and Misses, with and [illegible] heels, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater. de10

Corn Wa[illegible]

Rochester [illegible]actory.
Feed for the
Rochester [illegible]tory.

PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased and fitted up that well [illegible] at the North-west corner [illegible] in Beaver, adjoining the [illegible] of [illegible] Agnew, is now prepared to a[illegible] public, where he will use every [illegible] to please and make comfortable, all [illegible]

Beaver, Ma[illegible] A. LAIRD.

Just Received
At the Roch[illegible] Sign of the [illegible]

10,000 Ha[illegible] different kinds.
3 doz Bal[illegible] flors.
6 " [illegible]
1 gross Si[illegible] Female Pills.
5 " M[illegible] Vermifuge.
Dr. A. Ja[illegible]cine.
10 doz. A[illegible]
2 casks C[illegible] Brady.
6 doz. Bo[illegible] Compound.
5 gross B[illegible] Bitters.
Shoulder [illegible]ptns.
1 gross R[illegible]
1 " Pe[illegible]
For sale [illegible]
Proprietors [illegible] & BRO. German Ar[illegible]

CHAMB[illegible]ERTSON, Attorneys at Law. Office on Broadway, [illegible] rick House, New Brig[illegible] apr19

FRENCH [illegible] and Misses, a new [illegible] to order, at the Shoe st[illegible] Nicholson, [illegible]gewater. dec10

CORN C[illegible] Cultivators, [illegible] Cultivating corn crops, for sale by [illegible]DROP, [illegible] street. je10.

MESSRS. EDITORS—You will insert the following as an advertisement in your paper, and oblige, EDWARD McGINNIS.

IN the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace in and for the County of Beaver, at June Sessions, 1857.

In the matter of the application of Edward M'Ginnis, of Hanover Township, in said County, for License to keep a Public House.

REMONSTRANCE.

To the Hon. Daniel Agnew, President and his associates, of the Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania.

The subscribers, Citizens of Hanover township, in the said County of Beaver, Respectfully Represent, that they have noticed that Edward M'Ginnis of said Township has applied to your Hon. Court for a License to keep an Inn or Public House in said township. We must respectfully remonstrate against the granting of said license; as being totally and entirely unnecessary to entertain Strangers or travellers The House in which said Inn is proposed to be kept is not located on any leading or public road on which there is or ever was any travel worth naming. The only patrons of the said Inn if the License is granted, would be; First persons visiting the "Mineral Springs" there located; or Secondly, those persons in the vicinity who from time to time might visit it as a drinking House. Of the first class mentioned very few have visited those Springs for some years past, whilst therefore strangers and the public have not, and do not need a public house there; the only effect has been seen in the increasing intemperance of the vicinity.—Against a continuance of an evil so great we most earnestly protest, and ask the protection of your Honorable Court. May 22, 1857.

William Hice,
John Hill,
James Duncan,
Samuel Campbell,
Robert Stephenson,
David Stephenson,
Henry Cowan,
H. M. Cowan,
John M. Smith,
Samuel Moore,
Henry Moore,
Alexander McConnell,
Geo. W. Minesinger,
David Beall,
Milton Ralston,
William Beall,
Wm Lockhart,
William Doak,
Samuel Doak,
David Ramsey,
Samuel Martin, jr.
Samuel Martin,
John Flecan,
David Bradley,
Joseph Moore,
John Roberts,
William Dungan,
John Stevenson,
Wm Carothers,
Robert L Carothers,
S. H. Leeper,
John Roberts,
Wm Carothers,
David Coffey,
Caleb McClung,
David D. Dungan,
W. W. Carothers,
James Doak,
Robert Martin,
Walter Martin,

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases. (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of Biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and bloches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers,

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure he most desperate ase of rheumatism.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

[illegible] over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day—In April, 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a desease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonfull. Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,
No 120, Warren St. Roxbury, Mass.
PRICE $1.

☞T. W Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, Gen. Ag'ts for Pa. For sale by WP Philips, Freedom; C L Kaiser, Rochester; and Dr. S Smith, Bridgewater; General wholesahe agents Western Pa., Geo. H. Keyser, 146 Wood St. Pittsburgh, J. P. Flemming Federal St. Allegheny City, Maclay & Young, Beaver.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE COMBINED
MOWING & REAPING MACHINES
MANUFACTURED BY
WARDROP, STOUT & WILLIAMS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ARE now ready for delivery. Early orders will have the preference, as the number will be limited this season. They are warranted in every respect, and may be seen and orders left at the Seed and Agricultural House, No. 47, Fifth street.

June 10, '57. JAS. WARDROP.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

JOHN M'CUNE still continues the manufacture of every kind of plain and ornamental Chairs. Call and examine my stock. Shop opposite Hugh Anderson's Grocery, on 3d street The stock is lower than ever before offered in this market. Old Chairs painted or grained, and made to look as well as new.

Beaver, Dec. 13, 1854.

Low by the Piece.

100 pieces bleached muslins, assorted.
6 bales brown do do
200 pieces Cocheco and other prints.
50 pieces Lancaster ginghams.
June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

Glad News.

FULL OF HOPE TO THE AFFLICTED AND SUFFERING!

Many of the thousand portals of Death may be closed, and life made happier, and more comfortable to thousands who are now in danger. Doubtless this world contains many a balm to soothe its physical woes and cure its diseases. Among those in prominent rank, stands

BOWMAN'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

A SAFE and speedy cure for Consumption, not only in those milder forms of Throat and Lung Diseases, such as colds, coughs, quinsey, difficulty of breathing, bronchitis, Ministers' sore throat, weakness of the chest, asthma, inward ulcer, spitting of blood, influenza, croup, whooping-cough, pain in the breast and side, hoarseness, catarrh and catarrhal affections, inflammation of the lungs, bleeding of the lungs, and such like. But its superior excellence is seen and tested in the more advanced affections of the lungs. For the truth of the above statement and the efficiency of the preparations as an antidote, we refer the public to the following testimonials:

Language is scarcely strong enough to tell the great power of this

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

The doubting may try and be convinced.

The Proprietors point to the following bona fide certificates with confidence on the community; they are but samples of the many hundreds of testimonials in our possession:

Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1856.—Last spring, while in Pittsburgh, I had a bad cold and cough, which troubled me much, and a friend of mine gave me a bottle of Bowman's Vegetable Compound for diseases of the throat and lungs, which I commenced taking, and found relief almost immediately. I had taken many things for cough and hoarseness, but never got anything to help me as it has done. I believe it to be the best antidote for coughs and hoarseness that is out, and cheerfully recommend it to the public. THOS. H. STOCKTON.
Pastor 1st Prot. Meth. Church.

From Judge Vanhorn, of the District Court at Cincinnatia.

Cincinnati, May 4, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for bronchitis and cough, and believe it to be the best medicine out for those diseases, and the only one I ever got to give me any permanent relief. It will cure. I recommend it to the public as an honest and efficient medicine, and will perform what it is published to do. W. VANHORN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound in my family, for coughs, colds and Ministers' sore throat and believe it to be the best thing that I ever got for those complaints, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.

REV. J. GASTON,
Pastor of the Clinton st. M. E. Church,
June 10, 1855. Cincinnati.

Here is one from the old pioneer Methodist preacher of Ohio, Rev. J. B. Finley.

I believe Bowman's Vegetable Compound to be the best remedy for Diseased Throat and Lungs, of the day. I have tested it, and found it to be the best of all the popular remedies I ever tried, and I have tried very many. I recommend it to the public. Try it and you will be convinced of its superiority.

Cincinnati July 1856. Rev. J. B. FINLEY.

Hear what the celebrated Dr. Peck says;

New York, May 12, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for coughs and hoarseness in speaking; and believe it to be the best preparation for Throat and Lung complaints I ever got; and I recommend it to the public speaker and singer, as well as those afflicted with Lung diseases. J. T. PECK.

Hear what Dr. Benson, of Cincinnati, says.

[Extract from a letter.]

"Bowman's Vegetable Compound contains a virtue which is not possessed by any other popular medicine in my knowledge. It does not only smoothe the disease over, giving it ease, and performs a perfect cure."

G. W. BENSON, M. D.

Our space will not permit us to publish any certificates in full, but we would refer to the following persons, whose letters are in our possession, certifying to its worth:

Rev. Bishop Morris	Cincinnati,
Rev. Robert Walker	do.
Rev. Joel White	Economy,
Rev. John Powell	Portsmouth,
John L. M'Junkin	Butler,
Henry L. Griffith, Esq.	Pittsburgh,
B. B. Baker	Wheeling,
Capt. E. Gordon	Pittsburgh,
John T. M'Combs	do
Mrs. Mary Morrow	N. Brighton,
Mrs. M. Evans	do
Robert Greenlee	Beaver,
Isaac Sutherland	Vanport,
Mrs. S. A. Gettys	Freedom,
Silas Roberts,	Meadville,
Henry Smith	New Castle,
Mrs. Sarah Lowry	Lawrence co.
Joseph P. Brown	do
Martha A. Wilson	New Castle,
Ex-Gov. W. F. Johnston	Pittsburgh,
T. C. Cunningham	Allegheny,
Isaac Whitesides	do
D. Maratta	Bridgewater,
Rev. Wm. Smith	Louisville,
Judge Keys	Cincinnati,
Capt. Geo. Kennedy	Wellsville,
James Wilkins	Allegheny,
J. P. O'Neil	Steubenville,
Rev. Henry Cline	Venanco co.
Dr. James Parsons	Louisville,
Rev. John Watkins	Maysville,
Capt. Jacob Poe	Georgetown,
James L. Dodds	Butler co.
Ex- Gov. Wm. Bigler	Penn'a,
Rev. G. Sechon	Louisville.

Bowman's Vegetable Compound sold by Druggists at $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5. C. L. Keyser is our agent at Rochester, Beaver county, Pa. Retail merchants can be supplied at our wholesale prices, by C. L. Kaiser. Also H. T. & J. Reeves, New Brighton. Direct all orders for medicine to D. H. M. Bowman & Co., New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., sole Proprietors. Agents wanted in every village in the United States and Canadas. Apply by letter or otherwise to the proprietors.

Nov. 19, 1856.

LIME! LIME!

To the Public.

THE undersigned having finished two LIME KILNS, on the farm formerly belonging to Samuel Johnston, Vanport, would respectfully inform the Public, that he is prepared to furnish almost any quantity wanted at the shortest notice. The Lime is of the best quality, and nearly three-fourths of a mile nigher Beaver than ano other in the vicinity. J. J. POWER.

Refer to Hugh Anderson, Beaver; B S Ranger, Bridgewater; or John Stiles, Rochester.

☞Address, Rochester, Pa. Apr 29, '57.

Merchant's Hotel,

CORNER SECOND AND SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform this community, that he has recently fitted out this House in the most modern and approved style, and earnestly asks for a share of your patronage. Charges moderate.

mar14 JAMES C. M'KEE.

BONNETS & RIBBONS.—We are receiving fresh supplies every week throughout the season, of the most fashionable styles.
June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

GLOVE leather patent tip Boots for Ladies at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater
dell

JOSEPH H. WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the Lawrence house, on the North side of the Diamond, Beaver, Pa. Jan 7 1857

A NEW STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

JUST received at the corner of Market and Bridge streets, Bridgewater, Pa. I have just received and am now opening a very desirable stock of goods suitable for the present and coming season, to which I invite the attention of my old customers and the public in general to an examination, as I feel confident it will compare in quality and price to any other house in this vicinity.

DRESS GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

I would especially invite the ladies to call and examine my stock of silk, French merinoes, all wool delaines, cashmeres, coburgs, poplins, Persian cloths, Persian twills, ginghams, chambros, paper cambrics, cambric, jaconet, swiss and mull muslins, shawls, dress trimmings, lace fringes, bonnet ribbon, sleeves, collars, waist bands, hose &c Also a large assortment of men and boys wear, consisting of black and colored French cloths, doe skins, fancy, cassimeres, tweeds, cords, jeans, satin and fancy vestings, nett shirts and drawers, silk cravats, handkerchiefs, stocks, suspenders, comforts &c.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Colored, white and barred flannel, canton flannels, linseys, brown and bleached muslins, shirting checks, drilling, nankeens, tickings &c. Boots and shoes for men, boys, ladies and children, for durability and neatness cannot be surpassed. Also a large assortment of soft hats, cloth, plush and oil silk caps. Hardware, queensware, glass, nails and groceries, all of which will be sold low for cash or produce.

Oct. 15, 1856. THOMAS ALLISON.

Just Received at the
New Drug and
CHEMICAL STORE.

Oat Meal, Pearl Barley, Pearl Sago. Tapiaco, Arrow Root, Lac Sulphur. Ground Ginger, Cinnamon, Mustard, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, extracts for cooking &c. Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Nutmeg, Vanilla, Pine Apple &c.

Alum, Copperas, Indigo, Oxalic Acid, white and common Glue, Madder, Extract Logwood, ground do. Camwood, burnt Umber, Vermillion, Chromic Green, Yellow do. Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Drown, Vandyke Brown, Starch, Rosin, Chalk, Putty, Oils, Glass, Turpentine, Varnish, Carpenters Cough Syrup of Hoarhound, Carrigreen, and Slippery Elm. Sellers Cough Syrup, McLane's Vermifuge, Carpenters do. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Dalley's Pain Extractor, Holland Bitters, Terrell's Tetter Ointment, Tooth Paste and Powder, Clothes Brushes, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, White Wash do. Trusses, Fancy Soap, Glaziers Tacks, Perfumery generally, Vials, Bottles by the gross or otherwise, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Nursing Bottles, Brandy and Wine for Medicinal purposes. O. CUNNINGHAM.

Oct. 22, 18

Every day Brings something New

I. N. Atkins has just received from Philadelphia a large stock of the

Fall and Winter style of silk, Felt and Soft Hats

Of all kinds and prices.

Also on hands and manufacturing a heavy stock of fur & wool hats, which he will sell very cheap.

Lambs wool and all kinds of furs taken in exchange for hats at the highest prices.

Come, all who want good, serviceable, and fashionable hats and caps, and be supplied.

☞Remember the sign of the BIG HAT.

Beaver, Nov. 19, 1856.

David Stanton, M. D. Wm. Stanton, M. D.

DRS. D. & W. STANTON,

RESPECTFULLY offer their services in the practice of medicine and surgery, to the inhabitants of New Brighton, Fallston and vicinity.

Office and lodging in second story of M'Cleery's building, one door North of merrick House, New Brighton, Pa. April 16, 1856.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts on my old books will confer a favor by calling immediately. D. STANTON.

War is Horrible!

[illegible] still continues the MARBLE BUSINESS in all its various branches. Persons wishing any thing to mark the last resting place of their friends, will find it greatly to their interest to give me a call before going to Pittsburgh: as I am determined not to be undersold. Stock of the best Rutland and Italian marble. Jobs finished with dispatch and workmanship warranted. A word to the wise is sufficient. ☞Shop on Bridge street, opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store. ap18-1y

Look Here!

JUST received from the East our New stock of WALL PAPER

Larger than ever before. New style.

POSITIVELY AT CITY PRICES.

We call your attention, specially, to a lot of $3000 BOLTS AT 10 AND 12 CENTS per piece. Do not overlook the fact that you may here get an additional Bolt, if necessary, or return what you have bought too much.

ALSO, a good assortment of books, stationery, fancy goods, varieties, &c.

BOOKS NOT ON HAND

we will get in a day or two, without raising the price they command in the city.

TERMS—Cash or produce.

BRIDGEWATER BOOKSTORE.

Bridgewater, March 3, 1857.

Beaver Lodge, No. 366, I. O. of O. F
Bridgewater, Beaver Co., Pa,

MEETS every Tuesday evening in their Hall 2nd story of Brown's Brick Block, Bridgewater, Pa.

OFFICERS ELECTED, PRESENT TERM.

James W. Hum, N. G.; John Woodruff, V. G. David Woodruff, Sec.; John Sharp, A. [illegible] Wm. Barnes, P. G.; Ira Blanchard, [illegible]

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK

Importer and Dealer in Hardware,

No. 71 Wood street, between Diamond Alley and Fourth street. Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE subscriber is now receiving from England and American Manufacturers, his spring stock of Hardware, consisting in part of knives, forks, pen and pocket knives, spoons, locks, hinges, screws, files, scythes, corn hoes, carpenteri tools, chain pump fixtures, ac &c. All of which will sold on the lowest terms.

Mar. 11, 1857. SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Foundry business, in Bridgewater, under the style of Anderson & Lehmer, has this day been disolved by J. J. Anderson selling his interest to J. S. Lehmer. The business of the firm will be settled by John S. Lehmer.

July 1, 1857.

J. J. ANDERSON.
JNO. S. LEHMER.

NOTICE.

Having bought out the interest of J. J. Anderson in the Bridgewater Foundry, I will still carry on the business of manufacturing Stoves, Hollow-ware and Castings of various kinds, and would solicit the patronage of the friends of the late firm. JOHN S. LEHMER

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of William Morton, deceased, late of the borough of Bridgewater, Beaver co., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH H. WILSON, Adm'r.

HARVEST TOOLS—
100 Revolving Hay Rakes;
125 dozen Hand Rakes;
50 do North Wayne Grass Scythes.
41 do do do Grain do at the Seed and Agricultural Warehouse, No 47, 5th st.
June 11, '57. J. WARDROP.

CASH paid for Butter and Eggs by A. J. HARVEY, No. 3, Stewart's Row.
July 15 '57